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Manuscript of Khrushchev Book Gained by U.S. Publishing Firms

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—The manuscript of a book by Nikita S. Khrushchev, former Soviet premier, was gained by U.S. publishing firms today.

The manuscript was obtained by Time, Inc., and Little, Brown, which announced today that they had secured the rights to publish the book. The manuscript was obtained by Time, Inc., and Little, Brown, which announced today that they had secured the rights to publish the book.



Nikita Khrushchev

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material "emanating from various sources." It was not revealed whether Mr. Khrushchev was aware that the book had been leaked abroad.

According to European sources, the manuscript tells about the Stalin era, the arrest and execution of the security chief Lavrenti-Beria, the power struggle between Lazar Kaganovich and Georgi Malenkov and other Soviet leaders, and Mr. Khrushchev's views on international events since the beginning of the 1950s, including the conflicts in the Middle East and the Cuban crisis. It does not, however, deal with events that led to Mr. Khrushchev's downfall as premier.

Khrushchev is Ailing MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Mr. Khrushchev has been ordered to bed because of a heart ailment that has been plaguing him since last summer, friends of the family said today.



Nikita Khrushchev

U.S. in Tough Talk, Blames U.S. for the Arms Race

By Anthony Astrachan

Nov. 6 (UPI)—Chief of Soviet military intelligence, Gen. Mikhail Suslov, said today that the United States was responsible for the arms race.

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U.S. Will Snub Russian Fete, General's Detention Cited

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Because of the continued detention of two American generals in Armenia, no high-ranking American diplomats will attend the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

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U.S. Jobless At 5.6 Pct. In October

Rate Is Highest In Seven Years

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—Unemployment inched up from 5.5 to 5.6 percent in October, and although analysts denied the increase is statistically significant, it was enough to heat up the partisan debate over President Nixon's "game plan."

A 600,000 drop in factory employment was attributed primarily to the 53-day General Motors shutdown. Although the biggest losses were concentrated in the auto industry itself and such auto-supplier categories as metals, machinery, electrical equipment and rubber, there also were declines in every other major manufacturing group.

The seasonally-adjusted jobless rate of 5.6 percent—highest since January 1964—was a disappointment to government economists, who had argued that the September rate was distorted and hoped for a decline in October. They claimed that a late Labor Day resulted in thousands of youngsters who normally would have been back in school being counted as unemployed in September.

Administration Task But yesterday's figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics appeared to show that either the 5.5 percent September rate was no fluke or, if it was, that there has been a substantial rise in unemployment since then. The jobless rate now has climbed nearly 20 percent from 5.1 percent in August.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said the small rise reflected the underlying strength of the American economy. However, the figures underscore the task ahead of the administration to reduce joblessness to within the 4 percent it has set as its target by June 30, 1972, while at the same time sustaining fiscal and other efforts to stabilize prices.

In the wake of the elections, today's figures had been awaited with greater interest than any other economic indicator of the Nixon administration's 21 months in office.

House Speaker John W. McCormack, who said on Oct. 27 that five major labor markets had been added to the list of areas with substantial unemployment of 6 percent or more, contended today that the official figures still don't include some 600,000 "discouraged" jobless who have quit looking for work. He urged President Nixon and Congress to put aside partisan differences and work together to alleviate the human suffering of unemployment.

The bureau also announced an unusual switch on the price front: a "net quality reduction" in 1971 model automobiles resulted in the bureau computing slightly higher price increases for them than those announced by the manufacturers.

It also revised preliminary figures upward so that its wholesale price index showed no change in October instead of the 0.1 percent decline announced earlier.

Tass Reporter Expelled by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—A Tass correspondent has been expelled in retaliation for the recent Soviet expulsion of a Newswatch correspondent from Moscow, the State Department announced today.

Department spokesman John King told newsmen that Leonid Zhegalov was ordered this afternoon to leave the United States within 72 hours.



THE DIE IS CAST—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro (left), whose face is reflected in the mirror at right, chats with a newsmen as he leaves the cabinet meeting which decided to recognize Communist China. Taipei then broke its ties with Rome.

Taiwan Breaks Ties With Rome Italy Recognizes Peking Regime

ROME, Nov. 6 (NYT)—Italy and Communist China announced today agreement to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors within three months.

(Nationalist China tonight announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Italy, Reuters reported.)

The Taipei government described Italy's recognition of Peking as a "most unfriendly act."

Italy thus became the seventh member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to recognize the Peking regime.

On Oct. 13, Canada established ties with the Communist regime, Belgium is expected to follow the Italian example.

U.S. Informed The Rome government has kept the United States informed of its negotiations with Peking and gave advance notice also to the Soviet Union, reportedly finding only a lukewarm response.

The cabinet of Premier Emilio Colombo held a brief meeting shortly after noon today to approve the text of statements exchanged yesterday by Italian and Communist Chinese diplomats in Paris, where negotiations had been going on.

● The United States is seeking to save Taiwan's seat in the UN. Story on Page 2.

since January of last year. The main difficulty was Peking's claim to sovereignty over Taiwan, which is controlled by the government of Nationalist China.

The Foreign Ministry here said today that Italy had taken note of Peking's claim regarding Taiwan and recognized that "the government of the Chinese People's Republic is the sole legal government of China."

In a separate declaration, the Rome government explained that it did not consider itself competent to express any judgment on Taiwan.

A similar formula was used by Canada last month. The ambassador of Nationalist China in Rome, Hsu Shao-chang, was informed by the Italian Foreign Ministry Wednesday that his mission here was terminated. He left today after declaring at an airport news conference that Italy's decision was "deplorable."

The 15-man Nationalist Chinese Embassy staff was given a month to wind up its affairs.

Vatican Envoy The decision to recognize Peking did not affect the embassy of Nationalist China at the Vatican. However, the Vatican has indicated that it, too, was seeking con-

tacts with Peking. Pope Paul VI Wednesday announced his intention to address a goodwill message to Communist China during his visit to Hong Kong Dec. 4.

Italy ranks third among Communist China's trading partners in Western Europe, after West Germany and Britain.

Recognition of Communist China had been advocated for years by the Italian Socialist party, a member of the present center-left government coalition.

The Socialists also urge Italian backing of Communist China's admission to the United Nations.

Two other parties in Premier Colombo's cabinet, the Social Democrats and Republicans, oppose this.

Premier Colombo's own Christian Democratic party is split on the issue, as on many other questions, but seems to favor an abstention by Italy when the pro-Peking motion is put to a vote at the General Assembly.

The Italian Communist party organ, L'Unita, asserted in an editorial today that the agreement on diplomatic relations with Peking was a Communist success. The party itself is at present seeking to restore communications with its Chinese counterpart, which were broken off eight years ago.

Dayan Says Cease-Fire Is Limited

Notes Differences In New Truce

By Peter Grosse

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (NYT)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan warned today that Israel was no longer bound by any of the commitments, including the military standstill in the Suez Canal zone, involved in the American peace initiative.

The renewed cease-fire, which started today and which Israel has agreed to maintain as long as Egypt does, is of a less restricted nature than the previous truce, Mr. Dayan said. It has been initiated by the United Nations General Assembly, not the United States, and the General Assembly resolution passed Wednesday made no mention of a ban on new military construction in calling for prolongation of the cease-fire.

"As a result of the American initiative and the promises that the United States gave to the Egyptians, they could expect something in return for their agreement with the Americans," Mr. Dayan told a luncheon meeting in his first public statement since the expiration of the 90-day cease-fire.

Cabinet Meets Sunday

"This time, however, the Egyptians agreed to the cease-fire without any similar promises being made to them, and we do not find ourselves bound by any commitments such as those given by the United States to Egypt before Aug. 7."

His carefully worded statement fell short of a formal repudiation of the standstill clause in the agreement both Israel and Egypt made with the United States. But political analysts believe that such

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Story on Page 3.

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Launches Spy Satellite Watch for Rocket Attack

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Egypt, Libya, Sudan

3 Nations to Work Toward Union

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Egypt, Libya and Sudan will step up cooperation with the aim of establishing a political union embracing the three countries, Sudanese Premier Gaafar Numeiri said tonight.

He declared any other country was welcome to join their alliance. Gen. Numeiri was addressing a mass rally in central Cairo to commemorate the passage of 40

days since the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, Libyan Premier Moamer Kadhafi and Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat were among other Arab leaders who addressed a crowd of hundreds of thousands in Al Gomhouria Square. The rally was broadcast by Cairo, Omdurman and Tripoli radios.

Gen. Numeiri said: "When I met Sadat and Kadhafi over the last two days, we realized we had a greater desire for joint action toward unity... We found a Unit-Union nucleus had been formed representing the people of the three countries."

The Sudanese strongman said this was "a nucleus... open to every sincere Arab."

The three North African nations are bound by an agreement signed in December, 1969, which provides for a common foreign policy and seeks greater political unity.

Gen. Numeiri announced Sudan would increase its support for Egypt in the war against Israel "because it is not Egypt's war, but the Arabs'." However, he did not indicate what form this support would take.

Sudan has a small contingent of troops along the Suez Canal.

The three nations are currently holding a summit conference in Cairo. The conference, at which economic relations are being discussed, is expected to end tomorrow.

In what observers took to be a disguised reference to King Hussein of Jordan, Gen. Numeiri warned against "the enemy who is trying to break Arab unity... and establish positions in certain countries which think the atmosphere is clear for them after Nasser's death."

Mr. Arafat raised the slogan "With our blood and souls we shall continue the march."

Col. Kadhafi warned: "The Arab nation should not slip into side battles. We tell those who call for sabotage and demerit... the Nasserist movement gathers round it all the masses who believe in freedom, socialism and unity."

Calm on Canal Front

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Suez Canal front remained completely quiet today as the 90-day extension of the cease-fire went into effect.

The guns have been silent since Aug. 7 along the canal where thousands have died in continuous air and artillery battles during the last two years.

But Egypt warned that the cease-fire extension would not be further renewed "under any circumstances" and in any case depended on the resumption of peace talks under the auspices of UN mediator U Thant.

President Sadat yesterday explicitly reserved Egypt's right to end the cease-fire at an unspecified time in the future if Israel persists in its refusal to reactivate the Jarring peace talks.

Israel walked out of the talks almost as soon as they began in August charging Egypt had violated the cease-fire by installing Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles in the Sinai zone along the canal. Egypt flatly refused even to discuss pulling back any missiles.

U.S. Now Seeks Only to Save Taiwan Regime's Seat in UN

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—The United States is shifting all its weight in the battle over Peking's admission to the United Nations toward a rear-guard struggle to prevent the expulsion of Taiwan.

This acknowledgment of the changed nature of the 20-year-old contest was underscored by Nixon administration sources yesterday, on the eve of Italy's announcement that it is establishing formal diplomatic relations with Peking.

Italy's shift of position came as no surprise to the United States. American officials said, duplicating what they said when Canada on Oct. 13 took the same step. Nevertheless, U.S. sources concede, the Canadian and the Italian decisions create a snowballing impression that many nations are racing toward Peking—which, in fact, is true.

Once again administration officials expressed confidence yesterday that the line will be held this month in the United Nations on the bluntest form of the pro-Peking challenge: admit Communist China; throw out Nationalist China (Taiwan).

Uncertain Vote

But the vote count may be "dicey" even on this year's balloting in the UN, American officials concede. This means that the largely U.S.-constructed barrier to keep Peking from taking the single China seat may be simply indefensible next year.

The current U.S. stress on preventing the expulsion of Taiwan, rather than doing anything to oppose Peking's admission to the United Nations, amounts to what was once called a "two-China" policy.

Many diplomatic observers at the UN contend that it now will mean little or nothing if the United States should explicitly adopt that one-drafted formulation.

"It is much too late for that now," these sources maintain, arguing that the United States is increasingly facing the risk of a diplomatic debacle that can entirely eliminate from the UN the Nationalist Chinese regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

To date, U.S. sources ruefully concede, there is no sign that General Chiang's government is prepared to compromise its insistence that Taiwan, and not Peking, represent all China.



ON HIS OWN BEHALF—Raffaele Minichiello, 21, the Marine who hijacked an airliner from California to Italy last year, sits, well-guarded, at his trial in Rome showing how he held his rifle during the escape. Minichiello's long-delayed trial started Thursday.

U.S. Publisher Signs Accord With Russia on Copyright

By George Gent

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT)—Doubleday & Co. has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union in which that country for the first time formally recognizes the copyright of an American publisher.

A similar arrangement was concluded in February, 1969, between Novosti and a British publisher, Macdonald and Co. Ltd., for the publication of the memoirs of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet wartime commander.

However, the deal was undercut by an American publisher, Harper & Row, who proceeded to publish material from the memoirs that had already been printed in Soviet military journals and thus were in the public domain.

Doubleday sources also disclosed that the Soviet Union was seriously considering proposals for bilateral agreements with American and European publishers for an

exchange of royalties to authors and publishers.

The Doubleday agreement, concluded last year, applies initially to only a single publication but was viewed here as a major breakthrough that could lead to a binding international agreement, such as now regulates copyrights among Western nations.

At present, the Soviet Union is not a party to either the Bern or Universal Copyright Conventions. Consequently, it has felt free to publish any work by foreign authors without regard to copyrights or payment of royalties. At times, bank accounts are set aside for favored foreign authors.

However, these writers are required to visit Russia, where they are paid in rubles and forced to spend their money within the Soviet borders.

American and European publishers have responded in kind and many Russian books, including those by dissident authors which have been smuggled out of the country, have been published here and in Europe without the approval of the Soviet Union.

The major publishing houses will usually set aside bank accounts for the Russian authors but also require them to leave their country to get the money.

On Space Book

Under its agreement with Doubleday, the Soviet Union guarantees the American publisher that it will print a Russian edition of "The Soviet Spaceman," set for next September, until Doubleday establishes a Russian copyright applicable everywhere except in the socialist bloc.

Stewart Richardson, the Doubleday executive editor who was instrumental in reaching the agreement with the Western Publishing House of the Novosti press agency, called the pact "a real milestone, a first step that could culminate within several years in a reciprocal agreement with all American publishers."

"The Soviet officials are seriously considering such a proposal," Mr. Richardson said, "but want to proceed one step at a time. If this works, we are hopeful that a royalty agreement will be forthcoming within the foreseeable future."

The agreement, Mr. Richardson explained, permits the Soviet Union to publish the book in Russia and other socialist countries for payment of \$1 to Doubleday. The American publisher, on the other hand, paid the Novosti press agency an advance fee in the high five figures, along with a promise of royalties that will escalate from 10 to 15 percent of retail sales.

Commissioned by Firm "The Soviet Spaceman," a history of the Russian space program, was commissioned by Doubleday last year. The author is Yevgeny Rakhichov, a leading Soviet journalist who has written many space documentaries for the Russian government and is a friend of many of the cosmonauts.

The text runs to 100,000 words, or about 320 printed pages; 150 more pages will be devoted to photographs provided by Novosti, many of them never seen outside of Russia. The book will retail for under \$10.

"The book is the most complete report on the Soviet space program and its cosmonauts that has ever appeared," Mr. Richardson said. "There is not a word of propaganda in the book and it is as candid as anything put out about our program by NASA. The Novosti people understood that we could not print the book unless it was strictly factual."

Twelve died and 37 workers and two firemen were taken to the hospital with respiratory troubles. The condition of three of them was still critical today.

'Businesslike, Concrete, Frank'

Progress in Bonn-Warsaw Talks

WARSAW, Nov. 6 (AP)—Definite progress was reported tonight in the plodding talks between West Germany and Communist Poland aimed at healing their war-scarred relations.

Experts from both delegations "achieved much" to clarify some subjects, said a spokesman for West Germany, which has had no diplomatic contact with Poland for over two decades.

A Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman, describing the present stage of negotiations, said, "Metaphorically speaking, I would liken it to a spacecraft. All parts have fired, and at the moment the craft is orbiting the moon and we are getting ready for a soft landing."

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his Polish counterpart, Stefan Jedychowski, met for an hour and 55 minutes today in a full working session of delegates at a 19th-century palace in downtown Warsaw. This was preceded by a 35-minute meeting of experts from the two teams.

'Businesslike' Session

The plenary session's atmosphere was described by the Germans as "businesslike." The Poles called it "concrete and frank," both sides indicating there was still a long way to go before a pact on normalizing relations could be signed.

Tonight the delegates were working separately in their own teams to confer on the day's progress. Tomorrow morning a further meeting of experts from both sides is planned, but there will be no plenary session.

Guido Brunner, speaking for the Bonn delegation, said the German experts have so far made an analysis of points which converge with the Poles.

"There is not yet a complete agreement in the respect that formulas in a treaty form have not been found," he said. "The experts have now a task to strive to reach these formulas."

He said problems which will not be a subject of the treaty were

also discussed. This was a reference to Bonn's request that Poland allow ethnic Germans living in its western territories to be repatriated.

Repatriation Issue

Mr. Scheel said today that repatriation of Germans could not be a subject of the treaty, but added that the talks covered all aspects, and this was part of it.

While admitting the matter had not advanced very far, he said his delegation wants a binding statement of intent that the repatriation issue will be settled.

On the other side of the fence, Mr. Jedychowski said that Poland wants Bonn to right recognition to it from the front, which incorporates areas of former Reich I.

Tomorrow afternoon 1 sets off from Warsaw for end trip which will inch to Auschwitz, the Nazi concentration camp, where millions perished during the occupation.

"By his visit, Mr. Scheel will pay tribute to the victims of those terrible things," said Mr. Brunner.

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Another thesis is that, for war-time, Russia wants a way to destroy American observation and navigation satellites—the space gadgetry for keeping track of Soviet military movements and for guiding U.S. Polaris submarines.

The Pentagon is saying very little about the experiment. But the Soviet announcement and U.S. radar tracking of the Soviet vehicles tell quite a bit.

They show that three spaceships went up from Oct. 20 to Oct. 30. They rode into orbit on the SS-9 rocket—the one Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has said could send three five-megaton H-bombs down on American missile sites.

Once in orbit, the spaceships—as

Hunter flown in. In this test, as in one that began Oct. 19, hunter satellites presume blown up after they made explosion pass—either from inside them or from at by the target satellite. Inside the hunter also designed to destroy the inspected.

Why the Russians chose a re-run of the hunter exercise last month, in resumption of strategic a with the United States known.

The Air Force had similar inspection and killer under development, but it been cancelled. The Pent. downgraded outer-space such as bombs in orbit, on y that the earth is still a launching site, in favor of nation, communication satellite.

Because the Vienna proposals represent the American concept of a settlement, Mr. Smith had little say today, sources said. The United States believes the ball is in the Soviet court and is awaiting a Soviet response.

So far, there is no sign that the Soviet Union is ready to make a comprehensive reply during this Helsinki phase of the talks, which are not expected to last more than six weeks. Some Americans believe that this phase may be taken up with continued discussion and exchange of ideas on the components of either a comprehensive or partial agreement, with actual discussion of an agreement not expected before the next round, due for Vienna in late winter or early spring.

The first foresees a Common Market fund for financing integration through agricultural levies and customs revenues. The second involves strengthening the community fund through joint contributions from added-value taxes.

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Argentina 2 Soviet Em For Espion

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Two Soviet trade legacies taught with m top-secret Argentine despite their attempt the evidence, were night to leave the co 4 hours.

One of the two was placed a piece of 5 mouth and swallow they were arrested 1 counter-espionage ag fashionable Barrio N Government source, agents had been waiti for six weeks.

A Foreign Ministry s that the Russians, Y Yuryev and Yuri 20, "surprised by police w ing activities incom their status as memb eign delegation." Bo scried as members of s's commercial secti

Oil Slick Off S SYRACUSE, Sicily, 1 ters)—An oil slick a long threatened beach southeastern tip aft carrying 26,000 tons was boled by rocks n day. The 15,838-gal 1 ing the Libera flag, about a mile south delle Correnti.

14 of 17 Rescued Off Cape Hatteras FORTSMOUTH, Va., Nov. 6 (UPI)—Fourteen of the 17 crewmen aboard a ship that went down in a howling storm off the North Carolina coast were rescued from the sea today, and an intensive search was under way for the other crew members.

The 268-foot Bahaman motor vessel Caribbean Mist radioed Thursday that it was sinking in "superb" weather and that 25-foot waves had smashed the lifeboats.

A nighttime search of the storm-whipped seas off Cape Hatteras failed to turn up any sign of the beleaguered vessel or its crew, but shortly after daybreak a Duke University research ship, the Eastward, sighted a life raft carrying nine men. Shortly thereafter the Coast Guard cutter Chidals found five more persons bobbing in the water in life jackets.

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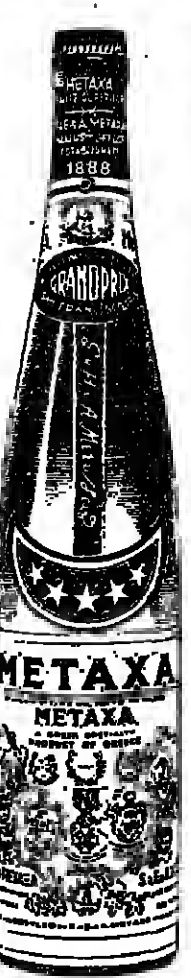
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Subsidizing Subversion

One of the profound ironies of the present crisis in the Middle East is that some of the most violent opposition to United Nations efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute has been nurtured and has exploded under the banner of the UN—that is, in camps operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

For more than two decades UNRWA has provided minimum subsistence, plus health and educational services, to a growing body of Palestinian "refugees," who have been refused repatriation to Israel and have declined or been denied resettlement in Arab countries. The recent conflict in Jordan, and earlier troubles in Lebanon, have made it devastatingly clear that the camps in which many of these refugees are still gathered have become recruiting and training grounds, and in some cases headquarters, for extremist groups bent on destroying all efforts by the UN and others to achieve an accommodation between the Arabs and Israelis.

This is an intolerable position for the United Nations, as UNRWA Commissioner-General Laurence Michelmore has strongly suggested in his annual report. What began as a noble humanitarian effort has become a prolonged and perverted until it has become an instrument for sabotaging the work of the world organization.

The devastation of a number of refugee camps during the fighting in Jordan has brought a special plea from UNRWA to

members of the General Assembly for additional funds. Mr. Michelmore has warned that if UNRWA cannot make up its deficit, it may have to close.

Certainly, the desperate needs of a demoralized and destitute people cannot be ignored. But in light of the experience of the past year, particularly the recent refugee-based uprising in Jordan, it would be folly to carry on UNRWA's program as before. As the Palestinians would be the first to agree: 22 years in refugee status is more than enough.

It is time to stop treating the Palestinians as refugees and to begin dealing with them as a people aspiring to statehood. The paragraph on the Palestinians in the General Assembly's new Middle East resolution represents a constructive step in this direction. So did the cautious remarks on this subject of United States Ambassador Yost during the Assembly debate. But if the Palestinians want to be treated as a responsible national entity they must abandon the inflexible policies of their most vociferous spokesmen and accept the principle of partition and coexistence with Israel, as set forth by the UN fully two decades ago.

In the meantime, the United Nations and those countries which have generously supported the refugee program—principally the United States—have every right to demand that the camps be cleared of all guerrilla activity. The UN has enough troubles without being called on to subsidize the subversion of its peaceful purposes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Continuing the Cease-Fire

To bring about the Suez cease-fire 90 days ago, it took a big-power push, an open one directed at both sides from Washington and a lesser and quiet one on Egypt alone from Moscow. In the 90 days, however, the cease-fire has acquired a momentum of its own. Egypt and Israel are both reluctant to start taking casualties again. Neither wants to pay the toll in world standing, perhaps also in domestic opinion, that resumption of battle would involve. Egypt, moreover, needs extra time in which to sort out the succession to President Nasser. Most important, both sides have built up their military positions at the canal to the extent that there seems to be a mutual realization that renewed fighting would bestow at best only minimal gain. For this reason, it may be the cease-fire is more solidly founded in November than it was in August. Self-interest, not just the pressure of the superpowers, commands it to both sides.

Resumption of settlement talks under Ambassador Jarring is another matter. Israel, supported by Washington, still stands on the position that it won't talk until Egypt's violations of the cease-fire standstill are rectified. Cairo, with a new government which feels its mettle is on test, refuses either to concede or correct those violations. This sounds unpromising but it may not be entirely so. In a sense—that is to say, the sense of gaining access to more American arms and political support—Israel has found Cairo's cheating more valuable than Cairo's observance of the standstill would have been. Israel is now getting the

military hardware which relieves it of much of the panic it otherwise feels at being dependent on the United States. There is some sentiment in Israel, though it is not yet manifest at the policy level, that more demands of rectification may be gratuitous and that a moment may be coming when it will be worth returning to the talks without further rectification. The purpose would be to prolong the cease-fire and to satisfy Washington's insistence that progress toward a settlement be attempted.

As the war gets ever deeper into the electronic stages in which Israel possesses and feels a permanent advantage, then it should have the confidence to take part in talks despite the Egyptian violations. This is the kind of confidence, in themselves, which really matters, and which really should matter, to the Israelis. The other kind of confidence, in Egypt's good faith, didn't exist before the violations and wouldn't exist even in the event of literal rectification—a return to the status quo ante.

The pro-Arab resolution voted by the General Assembly this week, after an eight-day debate, is a piece of paper of tactical importance only. The relevant United Nations document remains the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967. It alone describes the common ground, and represents the great-power consensus, on which a settlement can and must be built. Fortunately, neither the cease-fire nor the Jarring mission owes anything to the General Assembly, whose latest product had best be ignored.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Gallic Poll

Nixon won less than he expected; his party lost less than it might have. The election was a draw. (Le Figaro.)

For Nixon, not much is changed. The real winner: Democrat Edmund Muskie, the son of a Polish tailor. (L'Aurore.)

President Nixon successfully clears the difficult hurdle of midterm legislative elections. (Parisien Libéré.)

Nixon in poor position for the '72 campaign. (Combat.)

Neither winner nor loser. (La Nation.)

Several of Nixon's advisers are in danger of losing their job after the American elections revived the hopes of the Democrats. (France Soir.)

Paris Paradox

President Pompidou has now revived the idea of decentralizing France's bureaucratic structure. France will be much more efficiently governed than it has ever been.

Overcentralization, once the instrument of national unity, is now seen as a hindrance in furthering the general good.

The President still has a long way to go, however. The same Council of Ministers that took the first steps toward decentralization on Wednesday also decided to suspend the mayor of Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, scene of the recent dance-hall fire, an exercise in central authority which goes in exactly the opposite direction to the spirit of the new reforms, but which probably seems perfectly normal to most people in France, used for centuries to being governed by decree from Paris.

—From the Times (London).

Sir Alec Mistaken?

Thanks should be given that the cease-fire has lasted so long. All efforts should be concentrated on prolonging it, making it less precarious, and using the calm to work toward a settlement.

In this delicate situation it was a mistake for Sir Alec Douglas-Home to go out of his way to make a statement on British policy which the Israelis could only consider—in our opinion rightly—as much more adverse to Israel. If this is an attempt to launch a more active British foreign policy it is misguided in this instance. It only makes things more difficult for America, which bears the real responsibility.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

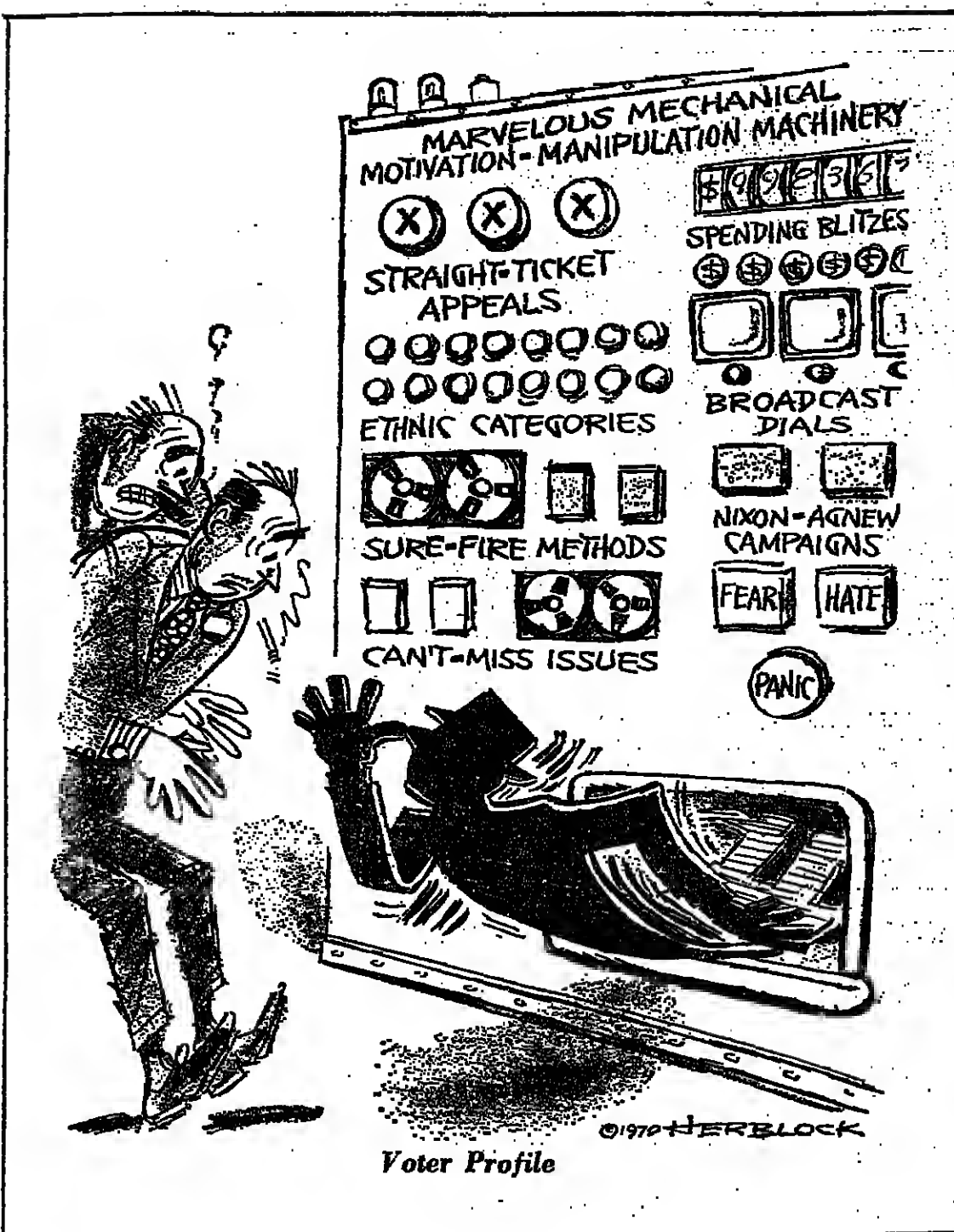
November 7, 1895

NEW YORK—The wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt daughter of Mrs. W.K. Vanderbilt and Charles John Spencer-Churchill, ninth Duke of Marlborough, was celebrated yesterday at noon at St. Thomas's Church. The wedding was considered to have been the most beautiful ever seen here. Preceded by two hours of music by the Damosch orchestra and choir, the ceremony was excessively lavish. The bride arrived twenty minutes late, but the sight of her beauty was worth the wait.

Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1920

LONDON—The suit for the Duchess of Marlborough for the dissolution of her marriage with the Duke comes up for hearing in the Divorce Court tomorrow. In March last, the Duchess, née Consuelo Vanderbilt, was granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, the suit not being opposed. The present petition is in the defended list and the course to be adopted by the Duke will be announced at the opening of the proceedings.



Nixon: President or Politician?

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—When you look at Richard Nixon's record, particularly after the 1970 elections, it is hard to avoid a crazy paradox. Though he has spent most of his mature life in politics and is supposed to be a master politician, his record as President is much better than his record as politician and party leader.

As President, he has done fairly well. He has gone with the trend of world opinion and made sensible compromises. He has moved toward peace in Vietnam. He has struck a delicate balance with the Soviets, cooperating with them to control the arms race in the strategic weapons talks in Helsinki, but opposing their power moves in the Middle East.

In short, he has been prudent in the use of presidential power. At home, as abroad, he has compromised with his critics on welfare, Social Security, school integration and trade policy—to mention only a few key controversial issues—but in the use of party or political power, he has gone the other way. He has been a tiger. He has been aggressive and pugnacious. In fact, he has been more generous and compromising to his enemies abroad than to his political opponents at home, and this backfired on him in Tuesday's elections.

Possible Pattern

Maybe there is a significant pattern here. Lyndon Johnson did the same thing. He, too, like Nixon, was a master politician, but in the end his politics, his cunning ma-

neuvers and contrivances, destroyed the confidence of the press, and the parties, and finally drove him into retirement.

Nobody knows the facts and psychology of the Johnson tragedy more than Nixon, yet in this election he has repeated it. Like Johnson, Nixon's politics have got in the way of his policies. It is a very old story: Presidents tend to stumble into deep trouble because they confuse their roles as chief executive of the nation on the one hand, and leader of their political parties on the other, and this is what Nixon has done in the congressional elections of 1970.

The guess here is that he cannot win on this ground either for himself or his party or the nation. The main thing in this election, as Nixon knows better than anybody else, is that the Democrats have taken over the governorships in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other key electoral states, which are likely to be decisive in the presidential election of 1972.

Cover-Up Tactic

Nixon is disappointed and angry now about the election returns and is trying to cover up his defeat by calling it a "victory," but this will not work, either for him, or his party or the nation.

The main facts are perfectly plain. The decisive power still lies with the President of the United States. The Democrats, no matter how much they gained in this election, cannot prevail against him. There is no "ideological majority"

in the Senate, no matter how much Nixon and Vice-President Agnew proclaim it. But there is the presidency, and if Nixon uses it for the nation instead of for his party, nobody can stand against it. This is the lesson of both the Johnson and the Nixon administrations, which these two political men missed.

They put politics ahead of policy. They were so used to playing the political game that they let it get in the way of the integrity of the presidency, and this is what destroyed Johnson and now threatens Nixon.

His Worst Enemy

The President has acted in this election almost as if he were chairman of the Republican National Committee. He has diminished himself much more than he has been diminished by any of his critics. So long as he presided over the White House, standing for the unity and integrity of the nation and proposing sensible policies at home and abroad, he was on solid ground, appealing for reason and understanding. But once he descended into the political pit, arguing party and ideological themes, he was in deep trouble.

He cannot win on party or ideological themes. Nixon as a political or theatrical figure is a loser, as the election proved. But Nixon as President, talking to and for the nation as a whole, could easily and quickly minimize the blunders and losses of this unfortunate election campaign.

No Earthquake... but Tremors

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon wanted to produce a political earthquake. He failed to do so. But he made extremely solid and important gains, which are getting far too little attention. And he also caused some warning tremors that ought to alarm the Democrats much more than most Democrats seemed to be alarmed at yet.

That is the best election summary that can be offered at this time. The President's desired earthquake, of course, was to gain enough Republican seats to wrest control of the Senate from the Democrats. With chaos still reigning in Indiana as these words are written, the President has instead made a net gain of only two Senate seats. This is five short of the required number.

Yet it all looks a bit different, if you measure what has happened against the President's underlying motive for the enormous gamble he took in the election. Besides the normal political motives, this underlying motive was the President's desperate wish for greater freedom of action in the areas of national defense and foreign affairs.

The one-vote margin in favor of AEM deployment told the story of the old Senate. It was a Senate vowed to national weakness, to national self-delusion, and therefore, to ever-increasing national danger.

Invitation to Krenlin

This Senate's bitter fruits are already on the table, in the form of the grim Middle Eastern crisis with its dire threat to Israel. The Soviets have never taken the kind of risks they are now taking in the Middle East, in periods of

American national strength. They would not be taking such risks today if the present Senate and a lot of other people had not recklessly plunged this country into another period of national weakness.

This, then, was what President Nixon was really striving at—all though he used some pretty old tools to strike with. In these terms, furthermore, the President's gains have been very solid indeed. In these terms, the substitution of Buckley for Goldwater in New York, the substitution of Denton for Yarborough in Texas, and the President's greatly, in truth, these substitutions must be added to the two-vote gain the Senate Republicans have already made, with the Indiana result still unforeseeable.

It is not just that the days of one-vote Senate margins on the most crucial and menacing issues of national defense will now belong to the Democrats. It is that the attack the President organized, just about the entire liberal wing of the Democratic party shrank rightwards in this election.

The symbol of their shift was the little American flag that Adlai Stevenson 3d took to wearing in his buttonhole, in the best hardhat style, in the election's last weeks. The meaning of the shift is that the worst extremes of liberal Democratic wooliness are unlikely to be repeated—particularly with the Middle Eastern crisis as an ungentle reminder that wooliness has its price.

Such, then, are Nixon's gains. As to the warning tremors that ought to alarm the Democrats, New York is a good place to look for them. In that state, the left wing of the party nominated a

ticket which has rarely been surpassed for sheer self-indulgence. Among other features, all the members of this Democratic ticket came from New York City.

The 'Ethnic' Vote

Yet Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller won re-election by a huge majority, and he came within 20,000 votes of carrying the city itself, where the Democrats could formerly count on a lead of around 400,000 votes. Rockefeller's, in fact, is one of the big success stories of this election. The other is the triumph of young Robert A. Taft, despite the scandal-ridden shambles of the Ohio Republican party.

But what-not-to-do is only part of the New York warning to the Democrats. The so-called ethnic voters—the people of Italian, Polish, Irish and other national origins who used to form the Democratic party's core-strength—flocked in hundreds upon hundreds of thousands to vote for the Conservative, James Buckley. The regular Republicans were aided in just the same way in Connecticut.

For the future, of course, it all depends on whether the liberal Democrats have enough discipline to heed the warnings. What Mario Procaccino picturesquely called "limousine liberalism" has now been shown, beyond doubt or dispute, to be the short road to political disaster. If that is the road the party takes, the Jewish voters, with some help from the Middle Eastern crisis, will end by following the other ethnic groups.

There has been no earthquake, in short. But there has been quite enough to change the political climate pretty radically.

At Home Abroad

Memorable Misery

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When it is all over, some day, what shall we have learned from the war in Vietnam? What will it have told us about America and the world, about the use of power, about the relationship between political ends and military means?

To ask such questions now, when the war has evidently faded from the American political consciousness, must seem odd. But whether President Nixon's hope of gradual quiet disengagement is realized or not, those questions will remain. No future American leader will rightly be able to ignore them in considering matters of international security.

The tragedy of Vietnam, from which so much ill has flowed, has been one of proportion. For a political end of modest significance we have caused military destruction almost beyond imagination. That disproportion has overtaken all, becoming in itself the fundamental, self-destructive significance of the war for us.

Put to one side the radical critics and assume, as most of us would, that the United States went into Vietnam originally with good motives. We wanted to prevent a Communist takeover by force in South Vietnam.

If They Had Known

But suppose President Eisenhower or President Kennedy had known originally that in trying to achieve that goal the United States would drop millions of tons of bombs on the South, that it would make an eighth of her population homeless, that it would poison much of her land with toxic chemicals. Is it conceivable that they would have thought such a price worth paying?

Those are some of the things that the United States has in fact done in South Vietnam.

Exact figures are not available, but in the last five years civilian casualties among the South Vietnamese are estimated at 300,000 or more. Some were killed or wounded by the Communist side, but American firepower is so much greater that experts think most casualties must be attributed to U.S. action. Air bombardment is only one, and historically it is in a class by itself. While lawyers wrangle about the moral ambiguities of command decisions in the My Lai massacre, the U.S. Air Force continues to drop tons of bombs at a distance so great—and on targets so vague—that civilian casualties, though unbidden, are inevitable.

The amount and effects of defoliation are disputed, but we do know that the use of such chemicals is an American novelty out in Vietnam. And we know some materials have still used, against orders, though the suspected of causing genetic defects. We have invented also the concept of the free-fire zone—the removal of populations from whole areas, so that any man thing may be shot at without question.

In 1969, Robert Kennedy stated that an American action South Vietnam had turned 2 million of the 16 million people in country into refugees. Later mates have put the figure as 3 million.

As these things were done, the name of realism. Hard-he men decided that we must at the cruelty of Communist guerrillas in our own way, with our strength. But they were not realistic, for the results have self-defeating.

Massacre... Yes

For example, one reason given for sending American troops into South Vietnam, and keep them there, has been to prevent massacres that would take place if the Communists took over. A Marine colonel who was in James A. Donovan, has said:

"Those who talk about the massacre of South Vietnamese may happen at some future date our troops leave the battlefield apparently oblivious to the fact a massacre of the Vietnamese been going on for five years, much of the bloodshed has been from U.S. firepower."

That comment is quoted in a new book by Telford T. "Nuremberg and Vietnam: American Tragedy." Professor, who was at the Nuremberg trials for the United States, among other things that in years, we have spent for civil relief in Vietnam only about percent of our military expenditures for air operations alone. Now see us, Professor Taylor asks, as John Steinbeck's "Lecter" "elegant and powerful, but to us to shatter what we try to do."

These are not only moral questions, but they are in the nature of our failure in Vietnam, means, we have used there h been so disproportionate to political end we sought that have succeeded mainly in arousing fear among others and revuls and dispersion among our troops. That is the lesson to be remembered from Vietnam.

Letters

More on the Wankel

In your lengthy NYT report, dated Nov. 3 and headlined "GM to Pay \$50 Million for Wankel Engine," there was a list of various companies licensed to use the revolutionary Wankel. But completely missing from the report were these hard facts: In 1965, France's Citroën Co. formed with West Germany's NSU Co. a 50-50 joint enterprise, Comotor, to perfect a 986-cc. auto motor based on the Wankel rotary-piston engine.

By last year, Citroën had installed the resulting Wankel-rotary-piston motor in an all-new, handsome, prototype, Citroën five-passenger coupe called the "M-35." Then, in the "highest" pre-mass-production test ever carried out in Europe, Citroën last January began selling its decided quantity of 500 of these fastback cars to select public applicants in all parts of France—who promised to drive them 60,000 miles over three years' time, and along the way report regularly to the company on the car's performance. For details on the perfected engine in its on-the-road car, see France's *Jeune*, May 1, 1970.

STEPHEN LAIRD

Paris

Benign

Central African Republic.

Protection Plea

So Senator Symington ble cover in Morocco. As a res probably will be forced to ab our major communications on there; leaving it for the Sen as we did at Wines in Libya. G protect our country—our ticians don't.

RAYMOND LIPS

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE REPORT

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ART MARKET

From an Artist's Studio

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The sale of 130 works of French painter Strauss on Monday will be the sixth *vente d'atelier* to be by auctioneers Maurice Rheims and René-Georges Laurin in a year.

Vente d'atelier means "studio sale," suggesting that the contents of an artist's studio are being auctioned. In practice a variety of situations. If the painter is dead, as in the case of Gus Bofa whose work was sold in October, 1969, it is not much different from an auction consisting of one work. Since there will be no future works, the auction provides a scale of the artist's current worth.

If the painter is living, as in the case of Strauss, the artist has advantages for painter and buyer. It gives the artist a chance to help from art galleries an opportunity to sell his work at a price he himself sets. There is no in the background trying to persuade anyone to buy or to price. It is one private buyer against another. Even if a bid, the price level can still be considered genuine. The simply hopes to resell the picture at a profit, and this shows his interest in the artist is sincere.

A Precedent

The first artist who used this method of getting money for his work was the Impressionist, who took the step from Renoir in the early '80s of the last century. Between War I and World War II, it was seldom used, and after War II, the method was virtually forgotten until 1968 when it was revived in France. So far, neither Sotheby's nor Christie's London have held any sales of this kind.

Such sales unquestionably meet the requirements of the art market: Prices are not characterized by the general rise or fall of the market; problems of authenticity do not arise because the items come from the artist's own studio; and it is possible for a newcomer with a modest income to buy a work of art without the competition of top dealers. The sales are quite possibly the only way left for outsiders to get a lot of money in the long run.

The sale of Strauss' works will be of particular interest to collectors whose works were sold at previous sales. He is neither a mediocre fashionable cartoonist or an illustrator—such as Gus Bofa—nor an avant-garde artist. He is a middle-of-the-road creator working in a traditional style, harking back to Cézanne and fauvism, the kind of artist who appeals to the unsophisticated collector.

Strauss, now in his mid-80s, lives a solitary life in a house for retired artists in the Paris suburbs. He stopped painting two years ago because of illness.

His career has been as discreet as it could have been. Born in 1885, started painting at an early age and was awarded prizes, the Prix Corot among others. His work was shown at important exhibitions in Venice, Copenhagen, Tokyo and New York. In Paris, his pictures were included in collective exhibitions at the Bernheim Gallery and later at Durand-Ruel, Pierre D'Amboise, a noted collector and president of the French National Museum Council, liked Strauss well enough to present the National d'Art Moderne with one of his pictures. Nine of his museum own works by him. Yet he was never commercially successful; it is only since 1968, about the time he stopped painting, that commercial interest in his work has awakened.

On June 24, 1968, a seascape, about 19 1/2 by 25 inches, \$190 at the Palais Galliera. Six months later, a waterside landscape of about the same size was knocked down at \$420. Ever since, prices have been varying between these two limits. The 1 figure on record is \$200 at the Palais Galliera for a river landscape, about 19 1/2 by 23 inches, last June 22. The same was fetched in November, 1969, by a landscape at a Vertu auction.

Underpriced

Obviously his work is underpriced. Strauss may not be leading artist of his time but he is a pleasing petit maitre as French call gifted followers.

To take an example at random, there is lot 78, a view of the Seine at Rouen, painted with a fine sense of color. The price of the brush is strong. Lot 30 might well fetch one of the highest prices in the sale; the painting is called "Amandiers en fleurs" (blossoming almond trees) and was painted in 1945, two years before his last, and most famous work, "L'Amant Fleuri." It is a lovely work, glowing with late fauvism, but a distinctive style characterized by a tendency to elongate and a palette which, although on the dark side, is luminous. Rheims says the old artist is selling because he would like to see his work scattered far and wide instead of confined to a small circle. This might just happen.

An unusually good sale of early French Restoration 1830 furniture will take place at Drouot Monday. A piece in bois jaune (yellow wood) veneer—citrine wood, etc.—inlaid with dark wood, from the collection of the 1. Poet (CHP, Oct. 31-Nov. 1), are to be auctioned. Rarest superb Louis XVIII period meuble d'appui, a low side table resting on swan-shaped legs.

Opera Based on Claud Given Premiere in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 6.—After a delay caused by one of those brief strikes that have become endemic in Parisian operatic life, the Opera Comique finally got the season off to its real start this week with the world premiere of "L'Annunciateur Marie" by the Italian composer Renzo Rossellini, based on Paul Claudel's play.

The composer is perhaps better known for his work in films, but this is his eighth opera and by no means the first to be set to a stage play—Lorca and Arthur Miller have provided earlier subjects. Here he has taken on a work that he says has long attracted him but to which he for long felt unequal. With good reason, for whether one is attracted or repelled by Claudel's modernist play, it is his poetry and lofty vision that make it what it is, and not the bare bones of the action.

Yet it is just these bare bones that make up the libretto, which is simply a heavily cut version of the play, and in place of the flesh Claudel gave

his work, the composer has been able to find an equivalent. Rossellini's language is very correct and not unpleasant to hear, but he has produced that accompaniment, rises above a text that reduced to banalities.

Pierre Frank, who at work, seems to be equally overawed by the result—at least inevitable—was a music stock operation posing as a picture of a country. The singers, notably Elisabeth Levent, and Julien Haas as made considerable use of their roles, really rising above the limitations, and Giuseppe, in charge of music, was a wholehearted devotee of his composer.

Zurich Theater Director Nov. 6 (AP) Zurich director Hans Zeman, named chief of Theater am Neumarkt.

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N SWITZERLAND

African Way of Mingling Art and Life

Michael Gibson

The year 1970 has been marked by two great exhibitions of African art. One, at the National Gallery in London, was the first of its kind in America; the other, at the Kunsthhaus, Zurich, was the first of its kind in Europe. Both exhibitions, which opened last Saturday, are important ones ever to be seen (to Jan. 17).

The exhibition in Zurich, which is being held in the Kunsthhaus, is a collection of 1,200 items from Africa (some 100 represented) chosen by the artist (rather than by a curator) and lent to the gallery by the artist. It is a collection of the United States, Canada, and other countries.

Is it the most important of its kind in the world? It is a beautiful and one of the most important of its kind in the world.

cent interest. It is a beautiful and one of the most important of its kind in the world.

Opera Given
ert Form

Nov. 6.—The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Claudio Abbado, gave a performance of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" in concert, which was a great success.

appeared in street and waiting for their sitting on small. The stagehands strictly adhere to the 43-hour limit for the production to go unmissed.

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hall—by setting a Picasso and a Modigliani sculpture next to the sort of African work that might have inspired them.

Certainly the point has to be made that the interest for African art is a relatively recent thing. Until the beginning of this century it was considered a sort of barbaric curiosity, and even today the Western attitude towards it remains slightly awkward because of certain problems and pretensions peculiar to our age and civilization.

In a sense it is an art that can touch us and move us to admiration while remaining a universe to which we will never entirely have access. This is a consequence of its basic functionalism. Yet on one of its most essential levels, that of human emotions and needs, its message is absolutely clear. There is a visible power and dignity, as well as frailty, in the short-legged, straight-backed statues (found almost everywhere in Africa) that offer their faces to the world with neither arrogance nor excessive humility (G.S. or W.S. in the catalog, but the exhibition is full of them). There is a royal solemnity and enormous tenderness in the numerous statues of mother and child (N.3). And one may discover an expression of very human fears in regard to the hidden and destructive forces of the world in the aggressive or monstrous statues and masks.

Almost everywhere there is an extreme, vibrant and expressive tension. These statues are not there to be admired but in order to be active themselves. In fact very few of them can be ignored—a good criterion of

their intensity—and one can rarely say as much for a roomful of Western sculpture.

Major Styles

The encyclopedic conception of the exhibition allows the visitor to form an impression of all the major stylistic areas of African art, provided, of course, that he has enough time to look at all the material thoroughly. In this respect it is worth pointing out that the Louvre, in its present state, exhibits 3,000 paintings. The Zurich exhibition, with its 1,200 items, does require quite a lot of time to be seen, even if you do not stop in front of every piece.

The various datable periods of African art appear in the context of the respective regions: the astonishingly schematic clay heads of the Nok culture that flourished from 400 BC to AD 200; the sophisticated bronze of 16th-century Benin (put into circulation in Europe after the British punitive expedition at the end of the last century); and some naive Yoruba sculptures of the 17th century. The greater part of the material is, however, undated and generally assumed to be relatively recent. The Africans succeeded in mingling art and life in a way that cannot be conceived in our context in the West. Art served a religious or magic function derived from a specific concept of the individual and of destiny as two aspects of a single force. The numerous ancestor statues displayed served a definite function which was to attract the soul of the deceased so that the vital energy liberated by his death should not disrupt the order of

Mother with child, by an Ibo artist in the Zurich exhibition of African art.

the universe. But it was felt too that the statues had to be beautiful in order to attract the soul.

Expressive Energy

Certainly there are works that were made for other purposes. Some of the Ife heads are skillful and no doubt idealized portraits. Other works were obviously made as status symbols—such as we find in Western society. But as you walk through this vast and temporary African cathedral, you can feel yourself surrounded by a powerful expressive energy which, in other times and other places, might reasonably have been considered magical.

It has been the peculiar fate



LONDON THEATER

Comedy for the Silent Majority

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Leonard Gershe's comedy "Butterflies Are Free" at the Apollo Theatre, seems a trifle queasy after its transatlantic crossing from Broadway.

Mr. Gershe has written a heartless and sentimental play in a style that seems curiously old-fashioned this side of the water, aiming to make the silent majority laugh by tailoring his wit to their middle-aged prejudices, comforting them in all their fondly held beliefs in the sanctity of motherhood and home.

He sticks close to the conventions of this kind of comedy—girl lays boy, girl loses out to boy's mother, girl gets boy—adding two minor variations of his own. First, no one knows their way around New York. The boy, Kehr Dullea, at his most mawkish, is in flight from his possessive mother; the girl, Barbara Ferris, from a broken marriage.

His master-stroke, though, is to make his hero blind, thus enabling him to jerk a few tears as well as laughter, and use some one-liners that even Henry Youngman wouldn't say in the dark. ("Have you felt any good books lately?" is the sort of thing.) This revelation is delayed for ten minutes or so, to milk it of all its gruesome sentiment.

The real heroine of the play is Mom, even if Mr. Gershe pretends to hide the fact until midway through the second act. It is in her salutes, predictably against the permissive society, off-Broadway plays, and nudist, that the audience recognizes their own feelings and applaud. Indeed, it is difficult not to cheer along with "the tight-assed matrons" (to lift a phrase from the play), as Eileen Eckart effortlessly wipes the floor with everyone, delivering her put-downs with brilliant effect and wit.

It is Mom who invested stories about a super-blind boy so that her son would never lose heart. It is Mom who, in a totally unbelievable scene, realizes at last that her little boy has got to be a man and stands aside in favor of a girl who is far worse than she ought to be.

Mr. Gershe is a skilled professional, so that there is laughter in all the places where he has left pauses. But it rings

hollow. It is, too, a play where most of the cast visibly shout at the tops of their voices, even in intimate love scenes. Maybe they were trying to keep their spirits up.

The Royal Court's experimental season, "Come Together," ends this weekend, with the premiere of Stockhausen's "Open and Shut" on Saturday, and, on Sunday and Monday, performances of Peter Terson's "1981 Whitty Lifeboat Disaster," a reminder of the effectiveness of the theater of fact.

Despite incidental grumbles and organizational hiccups, the season has been a great success. A few groups seemed intimidated by the setting and were well below their best form. But it is good to get easy access to such fine and different groups as Freehold, the Other Company, and Ken Campbell.

In particularly fine form were the Theatre Machine, four talented actors under the direction of Keith Johnstone. They resemble a great jazz quartet in the way they play

and improvise together, sometimes on threadbare themes, their fantasies occasionally spiralling to heights of fantastic humor. One night, for instance, Roddy Maude Royby delivered a spur-of-the-moment monologue explaining that Enoch Powell, Britain's right-wing prophet of racial unrest, was an anal retentionist—which seems a better theory than most.

At the court's Theatre Upstairs, the Cartoon Architectural Slogans Theatre will present until November 14 its "Auntie Maud Is the Happening Thing," which was premiered during the "Come Together" season. A radical strip cartoon treatment of the last 70 years of British history, it did not happen at all when I saw it, but it may have improved since.

collector's guide

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Around Paris Galleries

Nouveau Realisme, Galerie Mathis Fels, 138 Blvd. Haussmann, to Nov. 27.

Ten years ago a group of ten young men signed a manifesto on a large sheet of pink paper and called themselves "the new realists." This shows marks the anniversary. Artman, who has specialized in "accumulations," is represented by a cartoon full of trash from his studio: César by a cube of compressed metal; Christo by a package tightly wrapped in plastic and string; the late Yves Klein by a blue sponge; Tinguely by a small but angular machine, and several members of the group by lacinated posters. The significance of all this is hyperbolically explored in a catalog text by the group's founder, critic Pierre Restany.

Desains Anciens, Galerie Knopler, 85 bis Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, to Nov. 28.

Fragonard, Bocher, Hubert Robert, Delacroix and Doré (in three amusing ink drawings of Don Quixote), G.S. and G.D. Tiepolo, Guardi, Jan van Kessel and others are represented in this exhibition of some 50 drawings of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

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Restored Work
By Correggio to
Be Exhibited

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—A cleaned "School of Love" by the 16th-century painter Antonio Allegri, better known as Correggio after the name of his native city, will go on view at the National Gallery next week.

The painting has been cleaned by restorer Helmut Ruhemann, who spent a year, working two afternoons a week, removing discolored varnish from the work. A gallery spokesman said that cleaning at any faster rate might have ruined the colors of the painting.

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ART EXHIBITIONS

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November-December
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22 1/2	23 1/2	JeffPilot	.80	x57	25 1/4	25 1/2
24 1/2	14 1/2	JergensA	.50	159	22 3/4	22 1/2

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6%	36	Lil of P 8.5		210	61	
61	76	Lil of P 15.73		1	85	85
9%	31%	Loral Corp		7	41%	41%
57%	35	La Land: 1.90		184	614%	614%
35	28%	Louisege 1.58		16	31%	31%
74	4%	Low Hash 4		1	65	65
38%	16%	Lowenstein .90		21	254%	254%
67	39	Lubert 70		x17	67%	68
24	22%	Lucky St .90%		55	334%	33%
24	11	Ludlow 1.08		13	15	15
21%	4	Lumes: Sfr 1		5	19	19%
9%	4	LVO Corp			6	
14%	5%	LykoYno .450		178	64%	64%
25%	16%	Lyfz pr2.50		38	18%	18%

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(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	\$12.38	(i) N.A.M.F.	\$11.03
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.\$12.80	(i) Nippon Fund	114.46
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	\$4.17	(w) Norddeak Fund	55.37
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.\$4.18	(w) Amer. Inv. Fund.	55.37
		(w) Hor. Amer. Bank Fund.	\$20.80
		(r) Orient-American	55.80
		(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd.	\$18.75
CAPITAL GROWTH:			
—(d) Cap. Growth Fd.	\$4.27		

(d) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	\$1.21	(d) Share Realty Fund	\$10.46
(d) Fidelity Divd. Fd.	\$1.21	(d) Shareholders Excal.	\$5.23
(d) Fidelity Divd. Fd.	\$1.21	(d) Enterprise Fd.	\$9.86
(d) Finance Union	\$1.16	(d) Harbor Fund	\$7.58
FINANCIAL INTL.		(d) Shipowners Fd. (Tbel.)	\$1,004.30
(d) Fin. Pac. Ext. Fd.	\$10.00	S.M.C. (Tbel.)	
(d) Fin. Pac. Ext. Fd.	\$10.00	(d) Broken Int. Secur.	\$9.73
(d) Fin. Pac. Ext. Fd.	\$5.41		

(d) General F&T Dist. Relco	\$5.28	(1) T.N.R.E.	\$120.50
GRAMCO FUNDS**		(w) Transpacific Fund	\$5.80
— (d) GSIF, Real Estate	\$7.65	(1) Tundadi Bermuda Fd.	23.92
— (d) US/Italia 150-50	\$5.18	(1) Tyndall Inter Fd.	19.32
(d) Growth Equity Fund	Can. \$5.51	(1) Tundadi Overseas Fd.	\$1.17
(d) Guardian Growth Fd Int'l	\$3.03	UNION BANK SWITZ:	

(d) Fund of Funds	57.40	4d) Natv. Bond Select	\$F817.25
(d) FOF Starling	\$1.12.11	1d) Victory Fund S.A.	\$10.44
(d) LIT	56.66	1d) Western Associates	\$29.00
(d) Investors Funds	DM10.42	1w) Western Growth Pd.	\$4.93
(d) IOS Growth Fund	83.48	1w) West. Hedge Pd. Cl. A	\$2,339.05
(d) IOS Regent Fund	57.04	1d) World Equity Grth. Pd.	\$640.58

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

15	21%	Otaifin	40	33	11%	11%	11%	11%	1/2
42%	28%	Oamint	1.80	94	33%	34	33%	34	+
20%	11%	Diam Sham	1	55	18	18%	18	18	
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17%	13%	Dias pf DI.20		12	15%	15%	15%	15%	+
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25%	30%	Duo L1	1.66	120	20%	20%	20%	20%	20% + 1%
29%	35%	Duo L2	2.05	230	36%	26%	26%	26%	26%
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16%	7%	Dymo Ind	11	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10% - 1%
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19%	8%	Estertine	.30e	32	101%	10%	10	-	1%
261%	15	Ethyl C	.84	25	21%	21%	20%	20%	-
39	28%	Ethyl	p2.40	5	32%	32%	32%	32%	-
21%	13%	Euroind	.40e	2	18	18	18	10	+ 1%
45%	23%	EvansP	.40e	56	30	39	37	37	-
27%	16%	ExCellO	1.25	19	19%	79%	19	19	-

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39	19% Filtril 1.0	2	23%	23%	23%	23%	1%
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15

184%	94%	Hanes Cp	58	37	184%	16	15%	16	
50%	37%	HannaM	130	29	47	47½	47	47½ + 34	
62%	23%	Harcourt	1	27	38%	38%	38½	38½ + 14	
75	36%	Harris Int.	7	36	49	49	49½	49½ + 1½	
22½	14%	Harsco Cp	1	15	16½	16½	16½	16½ + 1½	
73%	14%	Hart-Saunders	80	210	27	27½	27	27½ + 1½	

[illegible]

29%	224	Inland Std 3	66	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
16%	6%	Inland 20p	109	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
24%	17%	Inland 20p	157	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	15%	Inland p/A1.25	12	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
70%	35%	Inspir Corp 3a	99	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%
32%	21%	Inspir 7.10	3	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%

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28	11%	70	13%	13%	12%	12%	14
37	16%	47	20%	21%	20%	21%	20
19%	16%	9	17%	17%	17%	17%	
22%	18%	7	19%	19%	19%	19%	19

Journal of Management Studies, 36(7), 809–826.

31%	12%	MAPCO	.80	13	19%	19%
26½%	18	MAPC	pf.12	1	26	26
38	20%	Marathon	1.60	175	32%	33½%
28%	18½	Marcor	.80	482	24%	24%
58½%	37½	Marcor	pf A2	9	49	49
12%	6%	Marcsint	21t	x6	18	18

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32%	21%	MedusaC 1.20	5	31%	31%
14%	5%	MEI Corp	7	5%	6
38%	23%	MalvShoe .75	71	37%	37%
166%	44%	Memorex Cp	405	87%	82
7%	51%	Merranx S 1.40	12	71%	71%

25%	14	Monarch 1.80	25	13%	13%
25%	7%	Monom Ind	51	9%	18
50%	27	MonroEq .40	3	42%	42%
38	22%	Monsan 1.80	187	31%	22%
49	39%	Monsa pf2.75	5	44	44%
32%	24%	MontDur 1.78	15	31%	31%
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25%	19%	Net Cash	.35	x19	21%	21%	21%
67	33	N Can pf	1.50	x5	39	39%	39%
63	29%	NetCashR	.72	173	34%	34%	34%
72	41	Nat Chem	.50	4	59%	59%	59%
77%	18%	NatCityL	.90	18	12%	12%	12%
18%	14	Nat Distl	.99	26	15%	15%	14%

[illegible]

Vetoed Polish Sale; icy Hardening Seen

By Dan Morgan

Nov. 6 (WP)—In here as a belated Nixon's policy in Europe, the U.S. Government has vetoed a million-dollar-plus

n Every ie Now a et Pledge

Nov. 6 (UPI)—The party leadership today viet people they have it so good, citing a n harvest and a television set in every aong the fruits of 53 amunition.

uslov, chief ideologist member of the Polit- d the bountiful suc- Soviet economy in a speech on the eve anniversary of the revolution.

with legitimate pride thy Soviet industry is of solving the most ical problems of our Suklov said.

Crop Gains
and state farms highest yields of grain e history of the agri- ur country," he said. o production figures, mer record was 171.2 f grain set in 1969.

Income Up
v said per capita in- creased 33 percent as ational target of 50 e the past five years, e average monthly y factory and office 122 rubles (\$135.42 e rate of exchange).

A to Allow
s on Trade
Nov. 6 (AP)—The Eu- ce Trade Association reed in principle today escape clause allowing 1 of tariffs.

hat Action On These
LOW PRICED STOCKS?
If the low priced stocks listed below, selling from \$1.50 to \$2.00, are made to meet, they will appear as a profitable investment on these 70 LOW PRICED stocks.



Frank van Korff

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Orlando G. Gonzalez, former executive vice-president, has been named president and chief executive officer of Phelps Dodge International Industries Inc. Other officers elected by the board of directors were: Eugenio Castillo, chairman of the executive committee; Ibrahim Khalifa, group vice-president—Asia-Africa; Roberto Miller, group vice-president—Latin America; and Frank van Korff, vice-president—European operations.

Eastman Chemical International has appointed former U.K. sales manager Ralph L. McGhee as manager, market information in Europe.

'70 Strikes Worst Since '26 Says British Official

LONDON, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Britain's Secretary of Employment and Productivity Robert Carr said today 1970 will be Britain's worst year for strikes since the 1926 general strike.

He told a conference of senior management officials, trade unionists, and industrial relations officials that in some industries the situation is critical. Total working days lost through strikes in the first nine months of the year rose 32 percent from the same 1969 period to nearly 7.5 million, he said.

He added that action is urgently needed to restore respect for agreements entered into voluntarily by management, unions and employees. Union contracts are not legally binding at present in Britain.

BASF Profit Unchanged

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik AG (BASF) said today that net profit held virtually unchanged at 282 million marks (\$71.8 million) in the first nine months of this year compared with 281 million in the first three months of 1969.

Net turnover for the whole chemical group rose 15 percent to 7.63 billion marks in the first nine months of this year from 6.64 billion in the same period last year, BASF said. Parent company net turnover rose 7 percent to 3.8 billion marks from 3.56 billion.

Domestic turnover of the parent company rose 5 percent to 1.83 billion marks in the first nine months, while foreign turnover rose nearly 8 percent to 1.8 billion marks.

Group turnover includes for the first time results of the East and West German set up on July 1 this year. Excluding new takeovers, group turnover rose by slightly more than 6 percent, BASF said.

Wage, Price Guideposts Urged in U.S.

Martin, Patman Cite
Fallout From Inflation

By Robert J. Samuelson
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—William McCleskey Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, yesterday urged the administration to adopt wage-price guideposts to help master inflation.

He also reiterated previous warnings that uncontrolled inflation represents the most serious economic problem of the post World War II era, and said that the latest inflationary spiral has left the nation's securities markets in a "deplorable" condition.

After an address to the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, Mr. Martin said: "I think it is necessary for business, bankers, and individuals who try to resist increases, Mr. Martin said, 'I've had both labor and business people say to me, 'Why doesn't someone say what a 'reasonable' level is?'"

Wage-price guidelines would put the government's prestige behind labor and management officials who try to resist increases, Mr. Martin said. "I've had both labor and business people say to me, 'Why doesn't someone say what a 'reasonable' level is?'"

A Way of Life

"For the first time since the Civil War, inflation has been accepted as a way of life," Mr. Martin said. For the last quarter, ending in September, the consumer price index rose 4.2 percent against 5.8 percent in the second quarter and 8.3 percent in the first.

Mr. Martin said that inflationary expectations—causing "professional" investment managers to search for high "go-go" performance stocks, practice quick turnover, and pursue rapid profit—had threatened the normal "savings and investment" process (which) has been the heart of this country.

"The emphasis today," he noted, "is on volume, and all this is a by-product of inflation. . . . If you have to keep up with changing price levels, the savings and investment process is undermined."

Mr. Martin frequently talked about the "dislocations" and "disruptions" of inflation. He did not specify exactly what he had in mind. Price rises tend to eat away savings, and even when rapid real growth gets underway after the General Motors strike is settled, it will be some time before demand can again exert strong upward pressure on prices, Citibank economists declared.

Wage increases by unions are now probably running ahead of increases for non-union workers, Rep. Patman said. He noted that Citibank economists noted a reversal of the trend existing in 1969 through 1967 when the present inflation was building up.

But organized workers represent only 23 percent of the total work force, the bank pointed out.

Patman Comments
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas, chairman of Congress's joint economic committee, also urged the Nixon administration today to begin an emergency program to curb inflation.

Rep. Patman also called on the Federal Reserve Board to reduce the discount rate, which he said "would provide an important psychological push downward on all other interest rates."

He made the comments in a statement on the rise in unemployment in October to 5.6 percent from September's 5.5 percent.

"It is now obvious we need concrete action, not more game plans," Rep. Patman said.

He said the wage price guidelines should be backed up with presidential "jawboning," or argumentative pressure; implementation of emergency public works programs; emergency legislation for the construction of low income housing; selective credit controls; and a rollback of interest rates.

2% Gain Seen in 1971 U.S. Capital Spending

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—U.S. business plans to spend 2 percent more for new plant and equipment next year than they did this year, according to the McGraw-Hill fall survey.

At the same time, manufacturers will spend 2 percent less than this year.

The McGraw-Hill survey last fall projected a rise of 8 percent in 1970 spending. This is now estimated at 5 1/2 percent.

Firms in U.S. Earn 8% Less, Citibank Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—First National City Bank, in its November economic letter reported that corporate profits in the third quarter, affected to some extent by the General Motors strike, declined 8 percent from the year before.

The bank noted, however, that more than half of the 1,243 non-financial companies reporting profits enjoyed higher earnings than in the corresponding 1969 period. A majority of the companies also registered an increase of profits over the second quarter of 1970 on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The bank reported that improved earnings were particularly noticeable among companies that were not in manufacturing. On average, the 343 non-manufacturing companies in the profits tabulation showed a slight improvement in earnings over both a year earlier and the second quarter of 1970.

On the other hand, reports of 699 manufacturing corporations indicated a drop of 11 percent compared with the third quarter of 1969. Excluding General Motors, the drop would have been only 5 percent.

On Economy
The outlook for the economy, Citibank said, inflationary pressures are lessening and will continue to do so, despite some recent increases in prices of consumer goods and industrial commodities.

The degree of slack in the economy is growing, the bank noted. And even when rapid real growth gets underway after the General Motors strike is settled, it will be some time before demand can again exert strong upward pressure on prices, Citibank economists declared.

Wage increases by unions are now probably running ahead of increases for non-union workers, Rep. Patman said. He noted that Citibank economists noted a reversal of the trend existing in 1969 through 1967 when the present inflation was building up.

But organized workers represent only 23 percent of the total work force, the bank pointed out.

U.S. Oct. Dividend Record Is the Worst in Ten Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—U.S. stockholders have been plucked this year by a sharp rise in the number of corporations omitting or reducing dividend payments.

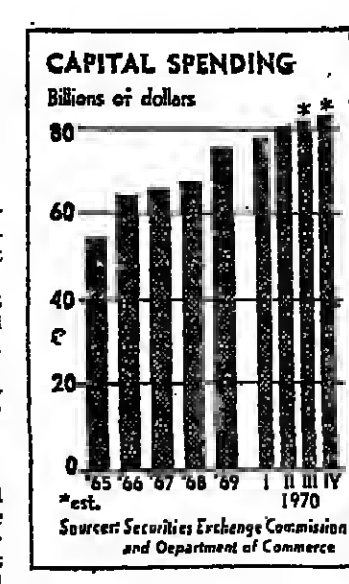
A survey of 2,067 companies by Standard & Poor's Corp., an investment advisory service, shows that in the first ten months of this year 236 omitted dividends, compared with 124 in all of 1969. Dividend cuts were ordered by 174 companies in the first ten months, up from 101 in all of last year.

Saul A. Smierling, S&P vice-president for investment policy, noted three main reasons for the higher number of dividend omissions and decreases.

"First," he said, "there was a decline in corporate earnings. There has been a tightening of liquidity throughout industry. And the total plant capital outlays has been increasing."

October Drop
S&P said, however, companies reduced or omitted dividends last month, and fewer raised their payments or declared extra dividends, than in any October in the last ten years.

The October figures were 23 omissions against 16 in October, 1969, and 21 decreases against 11 a year earlier.



*est. Source: Securities Exchange Commission and Department of Commerce

up better than the durable goods sector.

In the nondurables sector, the chemical industry plans to boost spending by 4 percent in 1971 and the petroleum industry has set a 2 percent increase.

In the durables area there is considerably more variance, the economist noted, ranging from an 18 percent increase in transportation equipment—other than autos and aerospace—to a 36 percent drop in the aerospace industry.

An important factor in determining the course of spending, Mr. Greenwald noted, is the sales outlook. "And every major industry, with the single exception of aerospace, expects a 1971 sales rise in dollar terms."

U.S. Money Managers Keep Moderate Expansion Policy

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—U.S. money managers continued to pursue a moderately expansionary credit policy during the most recent two-week period, according to banking data published yesterday.

At the same time, business demands for credit from the banking system slumped some more, leading many—but by no means all—observers to believe that reductions may be in store for administered interest rates.

The monetary aggregates, which measure the availability of funds in the economy, continued to grow at roughly the rates assumed to be targets of Federal Reserve policy.

Since a major Treasury refunding operation has been in progress for the last few weeks (it continues through next week) this is a period where an "even keel" stance can be expected with little change in emphasis.

Loan Demand
The money supply did decline by \$2.3 billion to \$205 billion in the week ended Oct. 28, but this merely reversed a comparable spurt in the preceding week.

The New York City banks also reduced their borrowings in the Eurodollar market by \$278 million on a daily average basis of 664 million, the lowest since March 5, 1969. A week ago the decline was also \$276 million.

This was taken as further evidence that some banks here were allowing their reserve-free funds to erode because other funds were available at lower cost.

During the week ended Wednesday, the big New York banks for the ninth time in the last 20 weeks registered an increase in outstanding certificates of deposit. The gain, \$41 million, was modest.

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Prices in N.Y. Edge Higher; Volume Slips

Telex Is Most Active,
But Loses 17, 8 to 20

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted aimlessly in a narrow range today and closed mixed.

Most analysts agreed that the news developments of the day failed to stir traders out of their lethargy.

In the news was the Bureau of Labor Statistics report of a 0.1 percent advance in the unemployment rate to 5.6 percent in October, a seven-year high.

The continuing strike at General Motors and hopes—as yet unrealized—of a cut in interest rates continued to dominate investor psychology, analysts said.

The Dow Jones Industrial average edged ahead 0.41 to 771.97. The NYSE index edged up 0.04 at 45.85 and Standard & Poor's 500 gained 0.17 at 84.22.

Volume totaled 8.7 million shares, off from yesterday's 10.8 million shares.

Advances and declines were just about even with the bias on the up side.

General Motors was actively traded and up 1 1/8 to 74 1/8 on hopes, said analysts, that the strike would soon be settled.

Telex topped the active list, finishing off 17/8 at 20. Trading included a block of 110,000 shares crossed by Salomon Brothers at 21 1/2 off 3/8.

American Airlines, off 1/2 at 18 3/8, was second most active. The company is planning a merger with Western Air Lines, up 8/8 at 17, which has a bid to merge also with Continental Air Lines. Continental was up 1/4 at 10 1/2.

Mohawk Data Sciences was up 1 1/8 to 27 after losing nearly 5 1/8 last week when IBM introduced a new product competitive with Mohawk's. IBM tacked on 1 3/8 at 394, also reversing a decline.

Among other glimmers, Disney was up 1 5/8 to 127 5/8. Honeywell eased 5/8 to 76 3/8. Burroughs was off 2 at 112 1/4 and Xerox was unchanged at 83 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange finished generally lower. The index gave up 0.4 to 21.95. Struthers Wells picked up 2 to 7. Edwin Perkins, treasurer, said the company is currently in negotiations on "several deals" relating to the sale of certain of the firm's assets.

Wholesale Price Index Revised Up in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The U.S. wholesale price index was revised upwards in October to show no change over the September level.

In September, the index rose 0.5 percent.

The department's preliminary October index showed a 0.1 percent decline.

Seasonally adjusted, the index increase was revised upwards to 0.2 percent from 0.1 percent computed with a 0.5 percent increase in September.

Leaders of UAW Squelch Rumors That Settlement With GM Is Near

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The United Auto Workers today discounted speculation of an imminent settlement of its 53-day strike against General Motors Corp.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock and director of the union's GM department, Irving Bluestone, sent a telegram to GM locals saying "newspaper and other speculation about an imminent settlement is currently without foundation."

"We are continuing to press vigorously for a national agreement. . . . Additional local settlements that can be concluded now can help us in our effort to achieve a national agreement," it said.

The UAW leaders also told the locals they are calling a special conference for next Wednesday to discuss the negotiations. The conference could approve a national settlement or map a future strategy if there are no signs of an agreement by that time.

Fuji, Citibank Venture

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Fuji Bank said today the government has approved a plan for its subsidiary, Fuso Sogo Leasing, to establish a joint venture with two U.S. firms affiliated with First National City Bank of New York.

First National City Overseas Investment Corp., wholly owned by Citibank, will have a 10 percent interest, and City Corp. Leasing International a 23.3 percent interest, leaving Fuso Sogo the remaining 66.7 percent, Fuji said.

Company Reports

Berkins Company				Liggett & Myers			
Third Quarter	1970	1969		Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	34.78	34.35		Revenue (millions)	177.56	175.98	
Profit (millions)	1.93	1.88		Profit (millions)	9.85	7.64	
Per Share	0.83	0.83		Per Share	1.20	0.91	
Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	86.75	83.39		Revenue (millions)	497.4	506.1	
Profit (millions)	8.28	3.38		Profit (millions)	23.14	19.09	
Per Share	0.30	0.26		Per Share	2.65	2.24	
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.				Natamex Co.			
Third Quarter	1970	1969		Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	422.25	401.8		Revenue (millions)	3.16	3.36	
Profit (millions)	39.31	40.07		Profit (millions)	0.84	0.90	
Per Share	2.08	2.12		Per Share	0.84	0.90	
Keebler Company				Pitney-Bowes			
Third Quarter	1970	1969		Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	55.77	51.41		Revenue (millions)	67.58	60.16	
Profit (millions)	0.83	0.49		Profit (millions)	2.41	3.25	
Per Share	0.82	0.51		Per Share	0.13	0.26	
Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	135.15	125.36		Revenue (millions)	302.16	177.61	
Profit (millions)	1.94	1.28		Profit (millions)	10.25	10.16	
Per Share	2.14	1.30		Per Share	0.79	0.83	
KLM				Quaker Oats			
Second Quarter	1970	1969		Second Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	106.8	82.0		Revenue (millions)	164	133.5	
Profit (millions)	17.1	15.3		Profit (millions)	7.74	6.95	
Per Share	5.49	4.99		Per Share	0.61	0.55	
First Bau				Wean United			
Third Quarter	1970	1969		Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	184.0	187.9		Revenue (millions)	47.3	42.2	
Profit (millions)	24.2	31.2		Profit (millions)	1.1	0.08	
Per Share	7.19	7.62		Per Share	0.42	0.04	
Jonathan Logan Inc.				Nine Months			
Third Quarter	1970	1969		Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	200.4	182.75		Revenue (millions)	132.4	119.76	
Profit (millions)	10.32	9.46		Profit (millions)	2.91	1.71	
Per Share	2.82	2.61		Per Share	1.14	0.28	
Scott Ltd. Foods Inc.				Wisconsin Electric Power			
Third Quarter	1970	1969		Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	120.4	100.5		Revenue (millions)	68.2	61.0	
Profit (millions)	0.82	0.81		Profit (millions)	6.11	7.02	
Per Share	0.38	0.39		Per Share	0.41	0.47	

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1970	Stocks and Bonds	Sis.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Close	Net	1970	Stocks and Bonds	Sis.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Close	Net	1970	Stocks and Bonds	Sis.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Close	Net
425	234	Pittway	605	4	244	261	265	264	264	1/2	425	234	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	425	234	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
426	235	PITV	20	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	426	235	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	426	235	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
124	236	P&G	10	17	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	124	236	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	124	236	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
281	237	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	281	237	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	281	237	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
381	238	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	381	238	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	381	238	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
125	239	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	125	239	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	125	239	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
126	240	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	126	240	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	126	240	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
127	241	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	127	241	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	127	241	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
128	242	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	128	242	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	128	242	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
129	243	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	129	243	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	129	243	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
130	244	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	130	244	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	130	244	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
131	245	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	131	245	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	131	245	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
132	246	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	132	246	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	132	246	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
133	247	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	133	247	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	133	247	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
134	248	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	134	248	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	134	248	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
135	249	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	135	249	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	135	249	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
136	250	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	136	250	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	136	250	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
137	251	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	137	251	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	137	251	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
138	252	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	138	252	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	138	252	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
139	253	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	139	253	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	139	253	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
140	254	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	140	254	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	140	254	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
141	255	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	141	255	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	141	255	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
142	256	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	142	256	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	142	256	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
143	257	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	143	257	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	143	257	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
144	258	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	144	258	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	144	258	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
145	259	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	145	259	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	145	259	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
146	260	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	146	260	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	146	260	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
147	261	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	147	261	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	147	261	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
148	262	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	148	262	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	148	262	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
149	263	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	149	263	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	149	263	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
150	264	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	150	264	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	150	264	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
151	265	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	151	265	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	151	265	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
152	266	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	152	266	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	152	266	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
153	267	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	153	267	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	153	267	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
154	268	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	154	268	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	154	268	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
155	269	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	155	269	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	155	269	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
156	270	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	156	270	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	156	270	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
157	271	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	157	271	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	157	271	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
158	272	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	158	272	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	158	272	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
159	273	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	159	273	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	159	273	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
160	274	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	160	274	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	160	274	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
161	275	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	161	275	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	161	275	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
162	276	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	162	276	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	162	276	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
163	277	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	163	277	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	163	277	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
164	278	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	164	278	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	164	278	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
165	279	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	165	279	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	165	279	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
166	280	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	166	280	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	166	280	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
167	281	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	167	281	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	167	281	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
168	282	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	168	282	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	168	282	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
169	283	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	169	283	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	169	283	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
170	284	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	170	284	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	170	284	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
171	285	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	171	285	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	171	285	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
172	286	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	172	286	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	172	286	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
173	287	P&L	10	16	17	17	17	17	17	1/2	173	287	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	173	287	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
174	288	P&L	10	16	17																								

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:			U.S. Commodity Prices			Chicago Futures			WHEAT			CORN			SOYBEANS			METALS			FROZEN PORK BELLIES			LIVE HOGS					
Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago	Commodity and unit	Nov	Year ago
WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT			WHEAT		
Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%	Dec	1.79%	1.71%
Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%	Mar	1.98%	1.90%
May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%	May	1.97%	1.89%
Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%	Sep	1.70%	1.62%
CORN			CORN			CORN			CORN			CORN			CORN			CORN			CORN			CORN			CORN		
Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%	Dec	1.54%	1.46%
Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%	Mar	1.58%	1.50%
May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%	May	1.61%	1.53%
Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%	Sep	1.52%	1.44%
SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS			SOYBEANS		
Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%	Nov	3.06%	3.01%
Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%	Dec	3.10%	3.11%
Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%	Mar	3.17%	3.18%
May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%	May	3.17%	3.19%
Sep	3.15%	3.19%	Sep	3.15%	3.19%	Sep	3.15																						

[illegible]

1971 2.80, May '71 2.80,
 Silver: Nov. 177.40, Dec. 718.40, Jan.
 780.00, March '71 182.80, May '71
 5.70, July 195.64, Sept. '71 191.20,
 '71 195.64, Jan. '72 197.00, March
 109.80.
 (b) bid. (a) asked. (c) nominal.

COTTON No.2
 Open High Low Close Ch.
 Dec 26.70 26.94 26.63 26.62-48 -10.15
 Jan 27.57 27.51 27.26 27.29 -12
 Mar 27.60 27.32 27.25 27.25 -12
 May 28 28.10 28 28 27.99 -10
 Jul 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
 Sep 25.59 26.75 25.50 25.65 28.45 28.45
 x-bid.

European Gold Markets
 Nov. 6, 1970
 Open Close Change
 London \$7.00 31.16 + 0.35
 Zurich 31.10 31.15 + 0.40
 is (15.3 Kilo)..... 31.29 31.49 + 0.40
 U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars
 Nov. 6, 1970
 Bid Asked Change
 1 Day Fix 6 1/4 6 1/2 - 1/8
 1 Month 6 5/8 6 3/4 - 1/16
 3 Months 7 9/16 7 11/16 Unch.
 6 Months 8 8 1/8 - 1/16

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Answers Monday

BOOKS

A POET'S ALPHABET

Reflections on the Literary Art and Vocation

By Louise Bogan. Edited by Robert Phelps and Ruth Limmer. McGraw-Hill. 474 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

LOUISE Bogan's critical pieces come to us almost as from another age. Not that her subjects are dated. The list of poets reviewed could not be more contemporary. But her tone of civilized inquiry, her judgment that was both detached and involved, the complete absence of trivia and small talk and her desire only to engage the work at hand, make her appear a poet in these days of ego-bruising and assertive journalism. She is kind but sharp-eyed, soft spoken but penetrating, sympathetic but not fooled. Though her tastes and values are stamped on every page, she never intrudes in person—unlikeable in a book of this length. It cannot imagine any poet, no matter how severely handled (Peter Viereck for example), grumbling at her criticism, for she is so obviously concerned with the art and craft of the maker.

As a critic, Miss Bogan, who died this year, took a major position between the New Criticism at one end and sociological (or Marxist) criticism at the other. She refused to identify the poet with the historical processes of his age, though she did admit that such narrow readings had their validity. On the other hand, she was not willing to strip the work down to its formal elements only, as if the poet was a disembodied muse living in no fixed time or place, and without those idiosyncrasies that made him what he was and no other. There is also little poking around in myth or in depth psychology.

But she was minutely aware of the poet's relation to the poetic elements of his time; what he had learned from others, how much he was alike, how he differed from them. She was automatically conscious of the technical finish of the poetry she was reading. Above all she was attuned to the emotional climate in which the poet wrote and the impact he made on the reader. A distinguished poet herself, she was rare in that she participated in the esthetic experience from the other end as a reader, a perceiver. Not so profound perhaps as other critics, she was most useful to that man, who, not without resources of his own, still needed some indication as to where to begin.

Her manner was so quiet, her style so unemphatic that they sometimes obscured the force of her judgments. I doubt whether a more pithy statement of Auden's spiritual development (up to that time) could have been framed than the one she penned in 1944. In a brief piece written in 1957, she pointed out how so much experimental writing becomes formula-ridden and a victim of its own conventions. A book could be written (and perhaps already

has) on her obiter dictum that Yeats and Pound achieved modernity but that Eliot was modern from the start. And in dealing with the French poet Paul Eluard, who was aesthetically a surrealist and politically a Communist, she touched the exposed nerve of a whole generation of writers who embraced a dogma that was completely inimical to their poetic faith.

She could be wrong and she should be disappointing in her pieces, which is to say that she was mortal. An exquisite and scrupulous craftsman with a leaning to order, she had a natural tendency to respond to formal workmanship, and though she was always fair, she was not always cordial to those who liked to call William Carlos Williams and Charles Olson master. Thus I think she missed the boat in evaluating Donald Justice's significant anthology "The New American Poetry, 1945-1960," which was at once a survey of the situation in poetry and a rallying cry to the young.

Offended by the raucous element in the book and by a quality that was raw and unfinished, she felt that the "art of language" could easily disappear under the onslaughts of the untutored, and therefore failed to understand the great appeal such poetry had for many youngsters. Since she herself had no trouble in recognizing what was quick and alive in formal writing, she could not understand the taste of those who saw academic verse as a wasteland of dried-out forms and brittle language.

And because in writing for magazine her reviews had to be short, they sometimes raised expectations she did not fulfill. Her succinct piece on John Berryman's "77 Dream Songs" had the poet all set up for a devastating knockout punch, when lo! the review ended.

If this notice has concentrated on her poetry reviews, it is due in part to personal preference, in part to the amount of space they occupy in the book. However, she brought the same qualities of knowledge and insight to her reviews of fiction and criticism. The shortcomings and strengths of R.P. Blackmur, for example, are summed up precisely and accurately in the smallest possible space. Her longer pieces on Dorothy Richardson and Faulkner's "Education Sentimentality" must have restored those books and authors to a new generation. Her comments on French writing throughout shows her deep understanding of that nation's culture.

For a book of criticism, her volume is unusual in the amount of sheer reading pleasure it provides.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

CODED PHRASES—By Edward J. O'Brien

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

1. Old timer	2. On — of	3. Dishes	4. Card game	5. Concern of Congress	6. 63,000 square feet	7. By law, Fr.	8. Half a story	9. 19th-century advance	10. Main of al.	11. Abby	12. Alley	13. Baby doctor, in a way	14. Canapé spread	15. Christian	16. Duerrway, Abbr.	17. Play the shrinking violet	18. 19th-century	19. In — (leaving)	20. German road	21. Shmaltz prefix	22. — dinner (entertains)	23. Carries	24. One million	25. Quiet flower	26. Leading	27. Cautious, Abbr.	28. — of armor	29. Leaves far, in a casual way	30. Adds Jules	31. Highway, Abbr.	32. Get	33. Medical druggist	34. Titanic	35. People of Brazil	36. Orisk	37. Northwest people	38. Constellation	39. Sifted, spririous	40. Admitted to	41. German	42. Embrooked	43. Year, Vespertine	44. Russian secret police	45. Cookery style	46. Of a person	47. Prefix	48. Trojan at al.	49. One more; Abbr.	50. Elephant	51. Summer mas.	52. Vietnamese	53. — room	54. to — cat	55. Warrior of Japan	56. Neighbor of	57. Pursued	58. Throw an	59. Skill, Lat.	60. Thrown an	61. College groups	62. West, British	63. Carries on	64. Relative of Abbr.	65. Baker	66. Charm	67. Sets of boxes	68. Cuddly, belated	69. Stop! Sp.	70. Spectral	71. "Mashie"	72. Criticism or	73. — of	74. Ship and	75. In Naiphs	76. Roman 1st	77. U.S. sculptor	78. Title	79. Ship, vehicle	80. Lapidary's	81. —, with "W"	82. Recumple	83. One, all	84. The measure	85. Feels like part	86. Man's name	87. Book of	88. Year, Vespertine	89. Scanties	90. Unfinished	91. John Wilkes	92. South per-	93. N. O. capn	94. Indonesian	95. —'s	96. Bar order	97. Attacks	98. —	99. In style	100. Wall St. house	101. Sublime	102. Yankovs, Abbr.	103. Fm	104. Small light	105. F.D.R. agency	106. —	107. —	108. —	109. —	110. —	111. —	112. —	113. —	114. —	115. —	116. —	117. —	118. —	119. —	120. —	121. —	122. —	123. —	124. —	125. —	126. —	127. —	128. —	129. —	130. —	131. —	132. —	133. —	134. —	135. —	136. —	137. —	138. —	139. —	140. —	141. —	142. —	143. —	144. —	145. —	146. —	147. —	148. —	149. —	150. —	151. —	152. —	153. —	154. —	155. —	156. —	157. —	158. —	159. —	160. —	161. —	162. —	163. —	164. —	165. —	166. —	167. —	168. —	169. —	170. —	171. —	172. —	173. —	174. —	175. —	176. —	177. —	178. —	179. —	180. —	181. —	182. —	183. —	184. —	185. —	186. —	187. —	188. —	189. —	190. —	191. —	192. —	193. —	194. —	195. —	196. —	197. —	198. —	199. —	200. —
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Edges McNally, McDowell

Wins' Perry Voted Cy Young Award

YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—Jim Perry of the Minnesota Twins, who won the American League Cy Young award today for the most competitive balling in the 15-year history of the

right-handed pitcher, who compiled a 24-13 record for his 20th season, was out in a four-way race with Dave McNally and Mike Cuellar. McNally, 34, on Oct. 30, picked up six first-place votes and a total of 55 points while Cuellar had 47, McDowell 45 and Cuellar, who shared last year's award with Denny McLain, had 44.

Jim Palmer, Baltimore's third 20-game winner, had 11 points; Clyde Wright of California nine, and Ron Fournier of Minnesota five for his one first place vote, the only reliever ever to get a top vote in the balloting.

As the first Minnesota pitcher ever to win the award, Perry accomplished what his brother Gaylord of the San Francisco Giants failed to do in the National League. Gaylord finished a distant second to Bob Gibson of the St. Louis Cardinals in the voting for the Cy Young award earlier in the year.

Cuellar also got six first place votes, McNally five, McDowell four and Palmer, Wright and Fournier one each as all seven point-getters received a first place vote, the most ever.

The voting by two baseball writers in each American League city was based on five points for first place, three for second and one for third, a new system instituted by the Baseball Writers Association this year after the tie between Cuellar and McLain. Previously, the writers voted for only one man.

None of the seven was mentioned on all 24 ballots—Perry was named on 15 McNally 17, McDowell 15, and Cuellar on 14. Only the 1956 voting produced a similar blanket finish when Bob Turley won with five top votes, Warren Spahn had four and Lew Burdette and Bob Friend three each. Only one award was given for the major leagues then.

McNally had a 24-9 record for 200 innings with a 3.22 ERA; McDowell was 20-22 with 306 1/2 innings and a 2.92 ERA, and Cuellar was 24-8 with 298 1/2 innings and a 2.47 ERA. All are left-handers.

Palmer was Baltimore's third 20-game winner at 20-10 in 305 1/2 innings with a 2.71 ERA. Wright was 22-12 with a 2.88 ERA and 34 saves.

The USLTA executive committee, the stiffest of the USLTA in its power, is contained in a letter to the USLTA, the 17th member of the administrative committee.

algia, the USLTA executive committee, said that "I see no reason why it won't be," said yesterday, U.S. of could seek support from national associations. This would include a bar contract from the onal events such as the and championships at ion.

a said that any USLTA who participated in a con event would automatically become a contract pro. Also, yer who signed a profes- contract this year would no ranking from the as-

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A Promethean Aspect to Sports

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—A young psychology professor and sports fan, Dr. William Berkowitz, became interested in the nature of territoriality in football last year when he tried to evaluate two seemingly conflicting ideas. In "The Territorial Imperative," Robert Ardrey maintains that the closer an aggressor comes, the stiffer resistance he meets. Translated into sports by Dr. Berkowitz, that suggests that the closer you get to an opponent's end zone, the harder it is to gain yardage. On the other hand, laboratory tests with rats in mazes indicate that one's speed picks up the closer he gets to his goal.

Football, with its stop-and-go "discrete action," was the easiest of the territorial sports (hockey, basketball, soccer, chess) to study, so Dr. Berkowitz, then at Lafayette College, collected a random sample of 100 play-by-plays from 40 different college teams. He was also interested in such factors as "the home team advantage," the function of the stadium and the audience in a sporting event, and a possible "guilt" factor.

It has been suggested that the invader becomes guilty of his action as he moves deeper into enemy territory and Dr. Berkowitz thinks he might be able to evaluate this, too, by finding out the percentage of fumbles, interceptions, penalties and other turnovers within the 20-yard line.

Boxes of Data

Dr. Berkowitz, who is 31 and now at the Boston branch of the University of Massachusetts, admits that he hasn't yet done much with the boxes of data he's collected, but he is interested in the possible insights of his research. Once a field for study, Soviet physical education teachers and coaching-oriented American physical education majors, the scientific study of the social aspects of sport has become more popular lately among psychologists who have come to regard sport as yet another mirror to man.

In a very real sense, the late Vince

Lombardi 'was using hypnosis, and there's no reason why an ethical and intelligent layman can't use it to good result.'

"There's a Promethean aspect to sports," says 32-year-old Dr. William F. Straub, Jr., of the University of the Pacific. "As Promethean as sports, stretching the capacity of mankind to do athletes. And we found a considerable use of hypnosis in stretching that capacity, along with a disinclination on the part of many colleges to admit it."

Dr. Mitchell, a professor of psychology, has completed his research, and is considering publication now. In surveying some 1,300 colleges, he says he's found few examples of illegitimate use of hypnosis: one such, however, was the hypnosis of a Rose Bowl player a few years ago to disregard the pain of a badly damaged ankle.

"Basically, hypnosis is a very legitimate extension of what coaches do, a natural extension of helping a man develop to his fullest," said Dr. Mitchell. "Hypnosis is particularly useful in the area of group attitudes and emotional adjustments. A good example would be the tendency for a team to let down after a successful game against a tough opponent. Now it's liable to be beaten by an inferior team. Using hypnosis, you can get the team 'up' again, thinking ahead to that next game in a forceful and positive manner."

A former college and semi-professional football player himself, Dr. Mitchell reports that the athletic community, which is generally conservative, tended to shy away from hypnosis at first, but is coming around because "they want to win." He feels that the late Vince Lombardi "in a very real sense was using near-hypnosis, and there's no reason why an ethical and

intelligent layman can't use it to good result."

Sibling Order

In a study just beginning, under the joint auspices of the Collegiate Basketball Officials Association and the Eastern Collegiate Basketball Association, a psychology professor from Cornell and a physical education professor from Ithaca College are trying to determine the personality traits and physical standards of the successful referee. "We're really excited," says Dr. William F. Straub, Jr., a former minor league catcher. "We're going to study the official's education, his parents' education, the sibling order in his family, his own athletic background and the reasons he became an official. We're going to get the results of medical exams. Maybe we'll find out best officials have 20-20 vision."

Dr. Straub describes himself as "a crewcut phys-ed type," but Dr. Henry A. Alker, who is some ten years younger and a "quasi-hippie," is "the real brains behind it all." Dr. Alker, according to Dr. Straub, is concerned that the study not infringe on anyone's privacy, or reduce the individuality of the officials to group standards.

Of the nearly 700 current officials, 255 will be studied. These represent the top 85, the middle 85 and the worst 85 as rated by college coaches and fellow officials. The study will be used by the CBOA in the future. Everything also looks bright this week for Notre Dame and Ohio State, the nation's second and third-ranked teams, and, of course, No. 6, Stanford.

Notre Dame is expected to have little trouble with visiting Pittsburgh. Ohio State has the toughest test of the top three and the Buckeyes are a two-touchdown choice over Wisconsin at Madison.

Stanford, however, could have a theory day against visiting Washington, but the Indians can step into the Rose Bowl with a victory, and that should provide quite an incentive.

Repeat Cotton Bowl?

Texas, Notre Dame and Ohio State have been battling all season for the No. 1 spot. The Longhorns and Irish also seem to be moving toward another Cotton Bowl meeting.

Michigan, No. 5 and tied with Ohio State for the Big Ten lead at 4-0, seems to have an easy task against visiting Illinois.

In fact, the only team other than Stanford in the top ten with a tough time would appear to be unbeaten Air Force, No. 9, which must travel to a rugged Oregon game that is seeking revenge for a 60-13 whipping by the Falcons last year.

No. 4 Nebraska is an overwhelming favorite against Iowa State as the Cornhuskers close in on the Big Eight crown; Arkansas, No. 7, ushers lightly-regarded Rice into Fayetteville; No. 6 Tennessee travels to South Carolina, and No. 10 Auburn plays at night against Mississippi State in Birmingham, Ala.

In the other games, No. 11 Louisiana State travels to Birmingham in an afternoon clash with No. 19 Alabama and Purdue plays at Michigan State.

Atletico Beats Cagliari

MADRID, Nov. 6 (AP).—Atletico de Madrid defeated Cagliari of Italy, 3-0, and advanced into the soccer cup of league champions quarter-finals on a 4-2 aggregate last night.

Florida's Down Chapparrals

MIAMI BEACH, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Larry Jones fired in 41 points to lead the Floridians to a 130-110 victory over the Texas Chapparrals in the only scheduled American Basketball association game last night.

Jones' backcourt teammate, Mack Calvin, the ABA's leading scorer, had 35 points and eight assists. Glen Combs was the Chapparrals' leading scorer with 21 points.

Title on Line With Cooper

Urtain: Nice Guy, Bad Left Jab

By Bernard Kirsch

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Jose Urtain is a good boy but he has a bad left jab.

Jose Urtain's right hand signed a fight contract worth more than \$40,000 (\$96,000) to him and his entourage but that same limb throws a side-arm right cross. So who's perfect?

On Tuesday night at Wembley Indoor Stadium here, Urtain, the European heavyweight champion will defend his title against the former champion, England's Henry Cooper. Cooper had his title taken away by the European Boxing Union when he had a knee injury and couldn't defend the crown within the stipulated time period.

Urtain's being champion probably helped Cooper to a speedier recovery.

Cooper is 36 years old and has been in the fight game as a professional since 1954. He is one of the few legitimate world heavyweight contenders to come out of Europe in that time.

A Look at Record

Urtain's legitimacy has been another question. (So who's perfect?) Since the Spaniard stopped hitting rocks with his bare hands 2 1/2 years ago and covered them up with gloves, he has lost only one of 35 fights and that on disqualification. Of his 35 victories, 33 have been within the distance. Except that Urtain's opponents have seemingly been screened for lack of ability and the Spaniard could easily build up a record of 1,000 victories and one loss.

And maybe, for every one of those fights, the promoters can fill their stadium. After all, Urtain is heavyweight champion of Europe and anyone who might beat up 1,000 or more people weighing more than 175 pounds has to be seen to be believed.

So why ruin a good thing?

Obliged to Fight

For one, Urtain is obliged to fight Cooper because the Boxing Union named the Englishman No. 1 contender. And the fight is taking place in London's Wembley Stadium simply because promoter Harry Levene outbid other promoters.

The second reason, "if he's a professional and if he refuses a purse like that, then he's not a professional," said Umberto Branchini, who, as of two days ago, is officially Urtain's manager.

Branchini does not want Urtain to fight Cooper—but, of course, there is the Boxing Union—and the purse.

"Maybe Urtain does not yet have the technical skill for Cooper yet, but ready or not ready, he must fight Cooper," said Branchini, who has been Urtain's work out in the British Boxing Board of Control gymnasium here.

"Urtain had other good friends watching him prepare. There was

his trainer, Mando del Rio, and his

sparring mate, Getulio Bueno, who also watched as Urtain's left pushed him in the face. And there was Pedro Carrasco, another Spaniard, who is a former European lightweight titleholder.

Except for a few other Spanish journalists, the crowd in the gym seemed ready and waiting for Urtain to make a bad move in the ring. Urtain seemingly felt it and was reluctant to show others his sidearm.

"But it won't bother him," Branchini said. "He is a good boy with a good heart."

And Tuesday night in the ring, Urtain will have more enemies as some 10,000 Englishmen will yell the name "Cooper" such as they yell "Urtain" in San Sebastian or Madrid, or Barcelona.

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"You know," said Branchini, "Urtain feels uncomfortable. When he works in Madrid, everyone in the gym is his comrade."

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Benvenuti to Defend Title Against Monzon of Argentina

ROME, Nov. 5 (UPI).—World middleweight champion Nino Benvenuti arrived here for his title fight tomorrow with challenger Carlos Monzon of Argentina. He said he was ready for the bout except for getting a haircut.

The 32-year-old Benvenuti, making his fifth title defense since winning the crown in 1968 from Emilio Griffith, said he was not worried about Monzon.

"I'm going to rest," Benvenuti said. "I'm finished training. Now I rest and rest. Except for one thing, I must get a haircut. That's it."

His manager, Bruno Amaduzzi, said there was no doubt Benvenuti would win. The only problem, he said, was the champion's next opponent.

"We should respect the challenge Griffith made," he said. "But we are not in a hurry. Some people say next spring would be a good time." Benvenuti, who is 31-for-31 in ring appearances in Rome, was given a boost today by sports writers who said they watched the 25-year-old challenger work out. They said Monzon looked like a man who might not last more than six or seven rounds.

Monzon has a professional record of 73 wins, 44 of them by knockouts, in 89 fights. He has lost three and drawn one. Benvenuti has won 81, lost four and drawn one.

The 15-round bout will be refereed by Rudolf Stroud of West Germany with Georges Conde of France and Alime Leschot of Switzerland serving as judges. A non-Italian referee was stipulated in the contract.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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U.S. LIFE

Art Buchwald

Where He Was Wrong

WASHINGTON.—The question that everyone is trying to figure out is where the Nixon strategy went wrong. Heinrich Applebaum, elite professor of political science at Moribund University, believes he can pinpoint the exact moment when President Nixon lost his chance to gain control of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.



Buchwald

Applebaum told me: "My surveys indicated that up until the Sunday morning before President Nixon had it made. The violence issue, thanks to San Jose, had taken hold and an indignant nation was waiting to go to the polls and vote out those candidates whom both Nixon and Agnew indicated were permissivists who condoned student unrest. I have ever seen a better orchestrated campaign, and I was willing to cede the Senate and House to the Republicans."

"But what happened, professor, to change the picture?"

"The pro football games. That's what happened."

"I don't understand."

"The Republicans bought time on both NBC and CBS for a special political appeal by President Nixon to be aired between the two football games. It was a blunder of colossal proportions."

"I don't understand."

"Who watches football on Sunday in the United States?"

"The silent majority," I said.

"Exactly. The very backbone of this country. Now the silent majority is willing to listen to anything the President of the United States has to say."

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MARY BLUME

A Woman and Cars—1909 Variety

PARIS.—She hangs her head on the clutch knob and won't turn the steering wheel for fear of unsewing it—great mileage is got out of woman driver jokes, rather as if the phenomenon were fairly new. In fact the woman driver has existed as long as the automobile, and a dead-serious lady she was as the recent re-publication of a 1909 handbook for lady motorists shows.

"The Woman and the Car, a Chatty Little Handbook for All Women Who Motor or Want to Motor," published in a facsimile edition by Hugh Evelyn in London, is dedicated to putting women on the road.

"You may be afraid of a mouse... yet you can be a skilful motorist," urges the author, Dorothy Levitt, the first woman to drive a motor car in competition in 1901. She had learned to drive the previous month.

Like many early drivers, Dorothy Levitt was an enthusiastic horsewoman, and sometimes in her book she slips into horse lingo. Speaking of garaging the motor car, she suggests, "You can stable it at the nearest mews and arrange with the ostler to do the washing."

Hotels in those days automatically washed guests' cars; motorists staying with friends would find not only that their cars had been washed but that their gas tanks had been filled.

Then as now, the list price of an automobile may have seemed reasonable. It was the accessories that brought the cost up. But yesterday's accessories are today's necessities. The motor car of 1909 had a steering wheel, a windshield (210), front and rear lights. And then there were the tips:

"If there is one thing more than another which the motor car has revived and intensified it is the habit and practice of tipping," Miss Levitt notes. Chauffeurs and mechanics expect more than coos and groans.

Rough as pioneer motoring was, it had its amenities. The Ladies Automobile Club which had 400 members in 1907 had its own garage and headquarters at Claridge. Miss Levitt also advises membership in the Automobile Association: "It is an association formed for the purpose of placing society on the different main roads to warn motorists of police traps."

The law was lenient. One could leave one's car parked anywhere, whether the engine was running or not, and motorists visiting France had to submit to a driving test—a pleasant and easy little examination," Miss Levitt calls it.

Miss Levitt drove 400 miles a week, more than the average motorist today. According to the preface, she had "a very girlish but expressive face," large eyes and "a straight nose that has the barest inclination of a saucy upward tip."

"She is immensely popular," continues the preface, "has been toasted by Royalty at German motor banquets... is an inveterate first-nighter, wears simple but ravishing clothes and, to those who do not 'know her,' passes as a bright butterfly of fashion."

She lived in London's fashionable West End with a housekeeper, maid and a tiny Pomeranian called Dodo. From photographs she motored with a sort of treadle on her head, apparently an early form of driving cap.

The photographs show Miss Levitt and her single-cylinder De Dion demonstrating the manipulations lady drivers (or motorists, as she daintily calls them) must know: "Unscrew the cap and keep in," is one caption; "This lever is used for changing gear," "In front of your car you will notice a handle."

Early motor cars had a small drawer next to the driver. Miss Levitt kept a revolver there and also a hand mirror which she found useful not only to check her appearance but



"In front of your car you will notice a handle."

also to see cars approaching from behind; she may have invented the rear-view mirror.

Dorothy Levitt's readers were women who could afford a chauffeur but who preferred driving independently in a small two-seater. This meant they had to be well versed in mechanics. The details of the engine may sound complicated and may look 'horrid,' but an engine is easily mastered," says the author, beginning with sound basic advice ("Before starting out for a ride, your first duty is to see that the petrol tank is full") and then giving grim details of carburetors, batteries, spark plugs and valves.

Motorists should carry linen dusters for mechanical work, but like modern motorists Miss Levitt draws the line at one dirty job: "It is possible for a woman to repair a tyre, but I am sure I am correct in saying that not one woman in a thousand would want to ruin her hands this way."

To give hope to her readers, Miss Levitt lists prominent and titled ladies who have liked the internal combustion machine. They are a lady novelist "equally at home at the wheel of a 40 horse power Napier and in the saddle of a motor cycle," the Duchess of Sutherland ("an accomplished motorist although in the winter she prefers to be driven by somebody else"), and a hardy young woman named Miss Thelma Savary, "who has put on a new inner tube without any complication, and has dealt single-handed and successfully with every emergency that has arisen."

And there is Mrs. George Thrupp, a moon-faced lady who took up motoring in 1896 and had her youngest boy, Roger, christened in her motor car.

Miss Levitt is admirable and so is her book, most of the time. Ladies are usually bad at judging distances, and it is well to keep as much toward the middle of the road as possible," she says. This lamentable advice is given on the hearts of many motorists today; unwittingly, Dorothy Levitt may have also invented the woman driver joke.

PEOPLE: Why They Call Him Tricky Dick

Reviewing Life magazine's current cover story on "The Young Richard Nixon"—as opposed, presumably, to the "Old Nixon"—UPI recounts the testimony of fellow naval officer Lester Woble, "who said he never saw Nixon lose at poker—five-card draw or draw, nothing wild." Another officer, James Udall, confirms the observations. "His acquaintance with the game was short but he learned fast," says Udall. "I once saw him bluff a Lieutenant Commander out of a stake with a pack of deuces. He was the finest poker player I ever played against." Which compensates, thank heaven, for a certain ineptitude at dominoes.



SAVING FACE (ours)

Earlier in his formation for the presidency, continues UPI's review, "although a classmate remembers him as being shot full of rectitude, Nixon once broke into the dean's office at Duke University Law School. Nixon was third in his class at the end of his first year at Duke but, apparently, too eager to wait for the second-year list to be published, he and two classmates, Life said, broke into the dean's office during the summer to find out where they stood." To their great surprise, it has been reported, they found themselves standing in the dean's office.

Blowing the whistle on a couple of other world leaders is Peter Dunn of the London Times, who writes: "Despite the odd sharp exchange, the long talk last week between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home was an affair of states."

"Sir Alec: Isn't it about time our officials went outside to get the communiqué draft ready for us?"

"Gromyko: Yes, but why send them to another office? They could sit in the corner over there (pointing across the Foreign Secretary's enormous room)."

"Sir Alec: Put them in a corner? That would suggest in this country that they're dunces."

"Gromyko: No! No! Dunces. Very good! But in Russia the corner is an honored place. That's where we hang our icons."

Affable, schaffable, Donn. You ever interview any of them icons?

JILTED: The Popular F for the Liberation of Palestine by hijacker Lella Khalaf, a court d'ing to Westport, N.Y., has married a fellow rilla identified simply as "I am, only three weeks after, come to the world that I am gaged to the revolution."

JADED: Coach Otto Grah who, when asked to predict outcome of the second con in history between pro football Cleveland and Cincinnati tea said: "It will be a tpy Browns-Bengals game."

DICK ROBARACK

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EDUCATION

BENTLEY S 2

Model 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558,